FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 055 23 March 1987

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

CSSR Envoy Submits Proposals at CSCE Session BB 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 14 Mar]
CSSR Peace Committee Suggests Arms Seminar BB 1
[RUDE PRAVO 16 Mar]

ALBANIA

Turkish Delegation Meets Alia, Concludes Visit B 1
Karaduman Praises Relations B 1
Departs Tirana 19 Mar B 2
Alia Expresses Thanks Over Ceausescu Greetings B 2
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 18 Mar]
Alia, Carcani Attend Tirana Management Aktiv B 2
Minister Hametaj Outlines Energy Development B 3
[RRUGA E PARTISE Feb]

BULGARIA

Radio Critiques Reagan News Conference C 1
BCP Daily Calls for More Criticism by Media C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 Mar]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dissident Appeals to Husak To Free Prisoners D 1
[AFP]
CPCZ Central Committee Session Continues D 1
Husak Address 18 Mar D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Mar]
Speakers Stress Issues D 7
Husak Appoints Adamec CSSR Deputy Premier D 9
Thanks Korcak for Work D 10
Husak Receives, Talks With USSR Ambassador D 10
Bank Chairman Returns From Moscow Talks D 10
Husak, Bilak View Nuclear Arms With DKP's Mies D 10
Chnoupek Letter Describes CSSR Peace Policy D 11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Sends Message to Kohl on Reelection E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Mar]
Kohl Thanks Honecker E 1
Sieber-Led Delegation Arrives in Nicaragua E 1

HUNGARY

Hungarian-Soviet Agro-Industrial Group Meets F 1
MSZMP Delegation Visits USSR 16-20 March F 1
Weekly Comments on Relations With SFRY F 1
[MAGYARORSZAG No 10, Mar]
Berecz Leaves for Cuba To Attend CEMA Session F 3
Foreign Ministry Official Meets Nicaraguans F 3
Gaspar-Led TU Delegation Returns From Norway F 3
Portugese Trade Unionists Visit 16-20 March F 4
Medgyessy Addresses Industrial Policy Conference F 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 11 Mar]
Briefs: Hungarian-Chinese Talks; SED Delegation Visits F 5

POLAND

Szczecin Police Hold 'Freedom and Peace' Members G 1
Demonstration Staged [DPA] G 1
Petition Signatures Solicited [AFP] G 1
Opencast Miners Renew Protest Strike 16 Mar G 1
Messner, USSR's Maslyukov Discuss Cooperation G 2
Warsaw Weekly Assesses Bloc Nations' Reform G 2
[Kleer in POLITYKA 7 Mar]

ROMANIA

Hungarian Nationality Council Plenum Report H 1
[SCINTEIA 27 Feb]

YUGOSLAVIA

Gen Daljevic States Army's Support of SFRY System I 1
Government Rejects Possibility of Resigning I 1
[Raznjatovic]
FEC Imposes Partial 90-Day Price Rollback I 3
Skopje Communal Workers Receive Pay Raise I 4
Rail Transportation Costs To Increase 26 Mar I 4
FEC Outlines Price Increases for Oil, Natural Gas I 5
AFP Reports on Strikes, Bread Price Increase I 5
Milosavljevic Defends National Economic Policy I 6
Milenko Bojanic Dies in Belgrade 22 Mar I 7
Renovica Addresses Sarajevo LC Committee I 7
Slovene Trade Unions 'Denounce' FEC Measures I 9
[Pjevic in BORBA 19 Mar]

CSSR ENVOY SUBMITS PROPOSALS AT CSCE SESSION

AU191231 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Mar 87 p 5

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Initiative at Vienna Follow-Up Meeting; Proposals for Expansion of European Cooperation"]

[Text] Vienna (CTK Correspondent) -- At yesterday's session Ambassador Milan Kadnar, head of the CSSR delegation to the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting, further concretized the CSSR proposals for holding an economic forum, and also submitted further proposals aimed at expanding European cooperation. Czechoslovakia is submitting these new proposals together with the other socialist countries. The economic forum, which should be held according to the CSSR proposal in Prague, should discuss the issues of expanding trade among participating states and creating more favorable prerequisites for trade expansion. Concurrently, there should be discussion about small- and medium-sized firms' problems of industrial cooperation, including establishing joint ventures; and cooperation in third markets. Financial and credit aspects of trade and industrial cooperation should also be on the agenda.

Ambassador Milan Kadnar then submitted for discussion five more proposals for deepening cooperation on behalf of Czechoslovakia and the other socialist proposals for television, and using scientific-technical findings in mass information and propaganda media. Another proposal recommends cooperation in producing history and geography textbooks to eliminate everything from them that could give rise to mistrust and hostility among nations. The fourth proposal calls on states to join in the UN resolution on declaring a decade for cultural development. The last proposal concerns ensuring women's equality in legislation, remuneration for work, and other spheres. A total of 119 various proposals for deepening and expanding European security and cooperation have been submitted to the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting to date. The Warsaw Pact countries have submitted 60 proposals, the NATO states 20 proposals, and the neutral and nonaligned countries 20 proposals.

At yesterday's session the Czechoslovak delegation rejected U.S. interference in the CSSR's internal affairs. The delegation drew attention to the gross, mass-scale violation of civil rights in the U.S. judicial sphere.

CSSR PEACE COMMITTEE SUGGESTS ARMS SEMINAR

AU181416 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Mar 87 p 1

[Vienna report by CTK correspondent Karel Cisar: "Vienna Dialogue: Czechoslovak Delegation's Proposal" -- passage between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Vienna -- Since Friday [13 March] participants in the fourth Viennese dialogue have been discussing problems involving the slogan of this year's meeting: "For disarmament and detente, for a world free of war and violence." The session is attended by some 200 delegates of peace movements from every continent. The Czechoslovak Peace Committee delegation is led by its chairman, Academician Bedrich Svestka. The discussion has centered on the recent Soviet proposal to conclude an agreement on liquidating intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Most delegates fully endorsed the proposal, stressing that it must not fall into oblivion and should result in a signed agreement. The Czechoslovak delegation proposed holding an international seminar of peace forces from countries of the intermediate-range missiles' deployment, aimed at contributing to the liquidation of these weapons. /The delegation also voiced full support for the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in central Europe./

TURKISH DELEGATION MEETS ALIA, CONCLUDES VISIT

Karaduman Praises Relations

AU201503 Tirana ATA in English 1057 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 20 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the speaker of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey, Necmettin Karaduman, and the other members of the delegation headed by him, yesterday in the morning in the Palace of Brigades.

Vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Rita Marko, the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Petro Dode, the minister of foreign affairs Reis Malile were present at the reception. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to Turkey Gjylani Shehu and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to our country Bilal Shemshir were also present.

After bidding welcome to the Turkish guests, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others that close and friendly relations that are linked with the past and the present of our two peoples and countries exist between th Albanian and Turkish peoples. He stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation, despite the different social systems of our two countries, are good and that they have been developed and continue to develop in all the fields. But, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out, there exist the possibilities for their further extension, especially in the fields of trade, technical-scientific cooperation and culture. The visit you made in our country he told the Turkish guests, will contribute to the strengthening of these relations.

Necmettin Karaduman pointed out on his part the very warm hospitality offered to the delegation over these days in Albania and he conveyed to Comrade Ramiz Alia the wishes and greetings of the President of Turkey, Dr. Kenan Evren. He said that Albania and Turkey are two friendly countries that have between them fraternal relations, relied upon a sound base, the contribution given by the great leaders, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and Enver Hoxha. [sentence as received]

Speaking of the impressions on this visit, he said that we saw with our own eyes the development and progress of Albania and he underlined the desire for strengthening and further developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

Having told the guests about the struggle and the efforts made by our people for a free and happy life, about the cultural development and social emancipation of the life of the country, and about the feelings of the fraternal friendship for the Turkish people, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that with other countries, as well, especially with the neighbors, Albania wants to live in peace and friendship, relied on the base of the respect for the national freedom and independence. He conveyed, too, greetings for the president of Turkey, Dr. Kenan Evren, and wished that in the future the relations of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Turkey further advance for the good of our two peoples and countries, to the benefit of the peace and the stability in the Balkan region.

The reception passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Departs Tirana 19 March

AU201457 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 20 (ATA) -- The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Rebpublic of Turkey, headed by its speaker, Necmettin Karaduman, together with his wife as well as the personalities accompanying him left yesterday our country after an official and friendly visit in Albania.

The distinguished guests from Turkey were seen off at the airport by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Petro Dode, vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Rita Marko, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Besnik Bekteshi, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government, deputies and officials of the central departments. They greeted warmly and bid farewell to the Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Necmettin Karaduman and the other members of the delegation.

The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to Turkey, Gjylani Shehu and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to our country Bilal Shemshir were also present.

ALIA EXPRESSES THANKS OVER CEAUSESCU GREETINGS

AU191403 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Mar 87 p 5

[Text] To the President of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu:

I express my thanks for the greetings you extended to me on the occasion of my reelection to the office of chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and I wish the Romanian people successes in the work they are carrying out for the well-being and prosperity of the homeland.

Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ALIA, CARCANI ATTEND TIRANA MANAGEMENT AKTIV

AU201528 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] An aktiv held this morning in the hall of Tirana's People's Assembly was attended by party and state cadres from the central departments and institutions and addressed the further improvement of managerial work in the central organs. The Tirana District AWP Committee organized the aktiv.

The aktiv was also attended by Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary; Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrades Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Vangjell Cerrava, Nexhmije Hoxha, president of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, and other comrades.

The aktiv was opened by Pirro Kondi, Tirana District AWP Committee first secretary. The following comrades addressed the aktiv: Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction; Bujar Kolaneci deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Ramadan Bara, deputy chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology; [name indistinct]; Rozafat Shkurti, director of the Directorate of Planning at the Ministry of Agriculture; Pajtim Ajazi, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Ylli Buci, deputy minister of the food industry. After a recess, the aktiv was addressed by Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, who delivered an important speech.

MINISTER HAMETAJ OUTLINES ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

AU221436 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Feb 87 pp 44-52

[Article by Minister of Energy Lavdosh Hametaj: "The Development of the Energy Industry Will Be Given Priority in the Current 5-Year Period"]

[Excerpts] At all stages of the country's economic and cultural development the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have devoted special care to energy resources, the priority development of their extraction and production, and to their thrifty utilization. [passage omitted]

During the seventh 5-year period the workers class, cadres, and specialists in the energy sector, under the party's leadership, further increased their efforts and mobilization to fulfill the great tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress and were able to produce about 1.1 million tons more conventional fuels than during the sixth 5-year period. The active energy balance was thus further consolidated, the needs of the economy were met, and it was possible to export 822,000 tons of fuel, 718,000 tons of bitumen, 872,000 tons of coal, 4.8 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, and so forth.

Considering the severe economic, financial and, in particular, the energy crisis that has gripped the capitalist and revisionist world, the increase in the production of energy resources assumes particular importance to meet and defeat the economic pressure of the vicious imperialist and revisionist blockade and encirclement. This is why the party attaches particular importance to increasing the mobilization level of the people working in the energy sector, to the all-round consolidation of the party and its levers in this important economic sector so they may analyze with a lofty sense of responsibility the concern caused by the nonfulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to better utilize existing possibilities for the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Oil and gas will continue to be of primary importance in the country's energy balance during the current 5-year period. Compared with 1985, the extraction of oil in 1990 will increase 33-35 percent and that of gas by 2.6 times. [passage omitted]

Coal production in 1990, compared with 1985, is expected to increase 42-44 percent to better meet the needs of the economy for energy resources. This will be achieved primarily through the increasing extraction in existing mines and only 5 percent of the increase will derive from new mines under construction. [passage omitted] Electricity production, which the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have always considered to be of particular importance in the development of production forces, will be increased more rapidly than other energy resources. Electricity production in 1990, comapared with 1985, is expected to increase 80 percent, or 2.5 times faster than the increase in social production, to meet growing needs. It will be a characteristic of the current 5-year period that greater efforts will be made to utilize the country's rich hydroenergy resources more completely, so that side by side with the profitable exportation of electricity, its efficient utilization in the country itself should also be increased in industry, agriulture, transportation, as well as for communal and family consumption.

RADIO CRITIQUES REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE

AU201149 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] After 4 months of deliberate isolation from journalists, and following a prolonged preparation with the assistance of various advisers, including two rehearsals with answers to possible difficult questions, President Ronald Reagan finally appeared at a televised press conference for correspondents credited to the White House.

The press conference was designed to present the President in a new light, convince the public that the prolonged period of crisis in his policy has been overcome, and to show that he is ready for new and resolute action in the remaining 22 months of his second term.

His answers to the journalists proved exactly the opposite. President Reagan admitted that the unmistakable, initial, and actually correct interpretation of the Soviet-American SALT treaty is an obstacle to the implmentation of the SDI program.

The press conference was mainly devoted to questions concerning the secret arms deliveries from the United States and the diversion of funds for the Central American contras. Reagan repeated his assurances that many of the things involved were not known by him, and that he did not remember when he had approved the dispatch of the first delivery of weapons.

To a certain extent last night's press conference introduced a new element in the scandal concerning the arms deliveries. Ronald Reagan announced that Vice President George Bush did not oppose the arms deliveries. There are more and more frequent hints that Bush played an important role in the White House's efforts to divert funds for the contras at a time when Congress had banned any U.S. assistance to the anti-Sandinista gangs.

BCP DAILY CALLS FOR MORE CRITICISM BY MEDIA

AU120600 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Social Addresses of Criticism in the Mass Media" -- first and last two paragraphs printed in large type; passages within slantlines underlined"]

[Text] The BCP has always assigned great importance to the role and place of open, public criticism of the weaknesses and shortcomings in our everyday life. Criticism and self-criticism are an objective law-governed condition of socialist development, they are an indispensable means for accelerating advancement, eliminating negative phenomena, and breathing fresh air into society. "Without the exercise of self-criticism," emphasizes Comrade Todor Zhivkov, "socialist society cannot be renewed. For this reason, the extent of criticism and self-criticism and its development is a criterion for the maturity of socialist society itself."

The Bulgarian press, television, and radio are now called upon to develop, in a consistent manner based on party positions, criticism against everything that hinders the fulfillment of the great tasks outlined in the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the December 1986 plenum of the BCP Central Committee. The work of the journalists and the concern of readers, viewers, and listeners are producing results. [paragraph continues]

Biting analytical articles, correspondents' reports, and other materials are regularly published in newspapers and journals, and broadcast on radio and television. These works contribute to the elimination of serious weaknesses, shortcomings, and mistakes.

The party, the people, and socialist society are counting on the mass media. Bulgarian journalists are gratified by the fact that the party and people recognize and respect their work. At every stage of socialist Bulgaria's development the workers with the pen, camera, and microphone have found effective ways to promote the people's accelerated progress and the development of the party's strategic tasks. Such is the tradition, such is the present; and the power of jouranlism lies in the fact that it is an inseparable part of its people, that it takes joy in a highly competent, wise party leadership. Always in the front ranks, always fully in tune with the problems of the time -- this was stressed at the recently held congress of the Bulgarian Journalists' Union and was mentioned by the daily publications and transmissions during the first months of 1987.

The decisions of the 13th BCP Congress are of exceptional importance, and we are all convinced of this. The main thing mapped out by this supreme forum is the need to implement the scientific and technical revolution, to develop the advantages of the socialist social order and socialist democracy, and to ever more fully satisfy the people's material, social, and intellectual requirements.

Over a comparatively short span of about 15 years, which is the period history has given us, we must bring our country into a leading position in the world. This means accelerating the rate of economic development, providing it with still greater dynamism, and achieving qualitatively new growth in the economy and in all spheres of our development. This is a strategic concept of our society, and further enrichment and specification of the party's general April line. It requires that resources be concentrated on scientific and technical progress, that outlines be established for leading areas in the development of the state's productive forces: unmanned technologies and cybernetic systems for the management of production and of all spheres.

By 1990 it is planned to introduce 850 main and associated technologies in over 200 technological systems, and in the process, develop synthesis of electronics with modern industrial technologies. A deep structural reorganization was begun in the economy during the current 5-year-plan period. The December plenum of the BCP Central Committee approved the main structural complexes which have priority: electronics, robotics, and metal-cutting machines; biochemical complexes; for the production and introduction of transportation systems based on the synthesis of electronics with transportation equipment; creation of a new raw material base; and development of laser equipment and optical electronics.

As is evident, our party and state are setting lofty goals and mobilizing the efforts of the people to quickly attain what has been mapped out. Of course, no one should be deluded into thinking that the path will be easy. The experience so far, the complexity and broad scale of the new problem, will put our thinking and actions to the test, and our willpower and ability to work, in a new way under new conditions. This is because the clarity of the goals and knowledge of the ways are far from sufficient grounds for complacency. No, the outlined tasks categorically demand full mobilization of all people, taking personal specific responsibility at every level -- from the Council of Ministers to the enterprise and brigade, a determined tightening of order and discipline, and the establishment of the strictest order everywhere and in everything.

The scientific and technical revolution can be implemented only if it becomes a cause -- this is the true party position. It is not a cause for the elite, whether in the engineering or administrative fields, but one for the entire people; no one must forget this. /Only when every citizen of Bulgaria feels responsible for the fate of the scientific and technical revolution, and this means for the fate of socialism and of his family's future, can we hope for the success we desire./

It has been pointed out that we will encounter many difficulties, and that weaknesses, shortcomings, and mistakes will occur. The speedy elimination of these shortcomings is an important condition for accelerated development. The party is now relying a great deal on the press, television, and radio to lay bare typical weaknesses in a timely manner, analyze them, and publicly condemn them, and point out the best way to overcome the negative elements in life. The party is relying on the deep commitment of journalists and their ability to concentrate on the primary issues, not wasting time on third-rate, unimportant ones. In his memorandum on the January plenum of the BCP Central Committee and the further work on conducting the BCP's strategic course, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: /"We now need criticism aimed at a target not criticism as an end in itself. Criticism must be closely linked with the tasks of restructuring, and criticism must facilitate this restructuring as outlined in the 13th BCP Congress."/ This means that the press, television, and radio must orient themselves toward the more important problems and spell out the precise social addresses at which their criticism is aimed.

The first question that faces every editorial board is this: /To what extent does our work promote the creative fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the December 1986 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee? How do we mobilize the people to overcome the obstacles on the path toward implementing these decisions?/

Naturally, this must be the first criticism that the press, television, and radio must address. Very well, the scientific and technical revolution is rightly riveting the attention of everyone. But the question that we must answer is this: Has every journalists' collective developed its own position in this difficult activity? We say that to be well informed on the most prominent achievements in the most relevant branches is an obligatory precondition for new revolutionary thinking and action. It is not only designers and engineers, leaders and organizers, but literally all working people who must be provided with such information. For us to seethe with dissatisfaction with our own weaknesses and our poor, primitive understanding and action, surely we have to know what to compare them with, what to measure them against? To assess what we are worth, surely we need to be informed about the best firms and enterprises in the world, and what they have available? To inspire the youth and the children with the idea of what is most beautiful, most efficient, and most economical, surely we have to point out the peak landmarks?

Few people who attempt to answer the question on the journalist's role in promoting the implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the December 1986 BCP Central Committee Plenum will find grounds for satisfaction. We know what the contribution of the individual editorial collective is in this respect. In this respect the central press, and especially the branch, okrug, and local newspapers, as well as the television and radio programs, undeniably owe something to their readers. On the one hand, the pages of the newspapers and the radio and television programs must more systematically and purposefully point out foreign experience, and point it out in relation to the publication's profile and the accents of the economy, the okrug, or municipality. On the other hand, a critical approach toward the absence of initiative, poor use of bulletins and journals, inertia, and underestimation is now extremely necessary.

The Theses of the 13th BCP Congress have specifically outlined, giving precise deadlines in a number of cases, the basic tasks in the economy and the social sphere, in culture, science, and education. Measures have been outlined for improving management and socialist democracy, and for expanding the leading role of the party. This is a key group of problems, whose solutions must be the center of attention for the mass media. What hindered the development of a number of processes during the first year of the 5-year-plan period? To what extent did the subjective factors prove to be at the appropriate levels? Why did it happen that, according to the well-known assessment of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, certain severe problems appeared during this first year, causing serious difficulties in achieving planned targets in the economy? Let us recall these severe problems: /inefficient utilization of material resources; low shift factor of plant and machinery; slowness in bringing new capacities into operation; high volume of uncompleted construction; unsatisfactory quality of production; absence of contracts between producers and consumers; contravention of the relationship between rates of growth of social labor productivity and the average working wage; and slavish adherence to outmoded criteria and approaches./

The party and government adopted vigorous measures to quickly overcome these negative tendencies, but has the situation changed? This is a lasting problem which we are called upon to study, analyze, and elaborate specifically, critically, and a timely fashion.

Good organization, order, discipline, and smooth fulfillment of the 1987 plan -- this is the main watchword today. To implement this party order, overall inspections of the editorial offices and the involvement of the control organs will be necessary as well as an open, nationwide discussion of the problems. It is now particularly important to develop the feeling of personal responsibility of every worker, whether he is a leader or ordinary worker. No one has the right to constantly expect instruction, or to observe shortcomings and scandals from the sidelines. /Communists and nonparty members, ordinary workers and leaders must all be on the offensive against the negative manifestations and tendencies, always feel personally responsible for the conditions in their collective, and not pass the blame upwards, to the side, or downward. The question at issue is not merely to give warnings by memoranda and telegrams, but to overcome the difficulties and move onward.

It is evident that one of the serious social subjects under criticism is the concern for establishing a new economic, political, and ideological climate. As the self-managing organizations are establishing themselves, to what extent are they solving their main economic and social questions, and how are they solving their main economic and social questions, and how are they establishing the higher principle of social justice? How is the moral atmosphere being purified, how is the campaign being waged against corruption, parasitism, self-seeking, narrowminded attitudes, and bribery? To what extent is a businesslike style of work being imposed? Are bureaucratic stagnation, loss of valuable time, and idle gossip on the decrease? Are new, unusual ideas and forms of party and social activities being encouraged? Is everyone, especially the leaders, providing a sufficiently strong example? A high degree of good organization on the part of the individual; businesslike, critical, and self-critical attitudes; initiative, justice, and exigence; moral purity and the ability to work with people -- these are some of the qualities that are absolutely necessary for everyone who has been entrusted with some leadership function.

The press, television, and radio will tell of vivid, strong examples of people fulfilling their duties as leaders in a worthy manner, because they are the overwhelming majority, and the rest must learn from them. However, the mass media must also train its sights on those who do not meet the party's requirements and who do not justify their colleagues' hopes. We all know the party's tenet: No one can set himself outside society's control. [paragraph continues]

And when the action of some figure obstructs the people's great cause, hinders the forward advance, or sullies the social climate, it is the duty of the journalists to sound the alarm, criticize the negative manifestations, and put forward their own specific proposals.

The issue of pursuing criticism in the press, television, and radio to achieve end results deserves special attention. We have witnessed a great number of critical publications and programs, but the number of reports on changes that have occurred have not been satisfactory. It is true that there are organs of social administration, that there are responsible leading figures in trusts and government departments who break established deadlines for answering criticisms. But who else, if not first and foremost the editorial board itself, should campaign against such neglect and lack of respect? Surely the editorial board is capable of returning a second or third time to publicly reprove such conduct? Surely the editorial board is able to put the issue to the relevant superior organization and seek intervention, even by our highest organs of party and state? Of course, more can and should be expected from the chairmen of the associations and the economic trusts adopting active positions.

As soon as a critical correspondent's report is published, it is in the interest of the work of the relevant association or trust to examine the substance of the report. Then, it should be followed up to see how the criticized leadership reacts, and whether the particular superior organ intervenes to achieve the most effective solution. It is well known that both the subjects of the criticism, and the journalists, are on the same side of the barricade. They pursue the same aims, and are interested in overcoming obstacles, shortcomings, and disgraces. Our party openly and clearly proclaims the need for the widest publicity, a frank dialogue with the people on the most acute and pressing problems. It is true that one still comes across whole departments, and their leaders, who do not encourage publicity of unfortunate events in their spheres. However, it is true -- and this is the main thing -- that the editorial boards can and must markedly increase openness in our life. This means effort, time, speed, and difficulties for the journalists. It means, on occasion, entering into disputes and conflict situations. Despite all this, the editorial boards are in a position to overcome the difficulties, not retreat, but steadfastly carry out the party's line for wide publicity: publicity about what is good, about the bright achievements of socialist Bulgaria and the socialist individual in our country -- this is essentially the main, dominating element. But also publicity about negative features, about that which long ago entered our vocabulary as the "small truth." The wider and more timely the publicity given those negative features in our lives, the better the people can be mobilized to fight against it and those responsible for it, and the quicker we will move forward.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has entered a new stage in its development. The strategic course for qualitatively new growth assumes that the scientific and technical revolution, the requirements of the objective social laws, and the development of socialist democracy and its core -- that is, socialist self-management -- are to be implemented as a whole. History will have good grounds to record with brilliant words that which is now filling our days with meaning and content. History has given us a comparatively short time and an exceptional change to make our homeland one of the most developed countries by the end of this century. To some this may seem like a beautiful daydream. It depends solely on us, on our labor and awareness, on our good organizations and the effectiveness of our efforts, to make this dream a reality. Let us spare nothing in the name of this lofty goal! Let us work to speed up our country's socioeconomic and intellectual development on the wings of the scientific and technical revolution! This means: Let us build up the developed socialist society, and labor for the good of our native land, for the prosperity of our families, and for a happier future for our children and grandchildren. Surely no one can be indifferent toward this great cause!

DISSIDENT APPEALS TO HUSAK TO FREE PRISONERS

AU231049 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Prague, March 23 (AFP) -- Dissident Ladislav Lis has appealed to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak to release political prisoners, citing the examples set by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union.

In a letter addressed to the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), released Monday in Prague, Mr Lis, a signatory of the dissident manifesto Charter 77, urged the release of some 20 people currently being held in Czechoslovakia and a halt to action taken against members of the Jazz Section.

Mr Lis, who is himself being held under house arrest, indicated that the reform movement in the Soviet Union had "kindled hopes in Czechoslovakia, where the economy is stagnant, moral values on the decline and corruption rampant."

The letter appealed to Czech authorities to "recognize past mistakes" as well as to take steps to "forge a broad alliance with all levels of Czech society."

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION CONTINUES

Husak Address 18 Mar

LD182345 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Report on 18 March speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee session in Spanish Hall at Prague Castle]

[Text] In his opening remarks, Comrade Gustav Husak recalled that a year has passed since the 17th CPCZ Congress. He added that this is an opportunity to pause and think about what has been accomplished, what we have done well, and what we have not done so well, and how to proceed further.

At the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee session in December 1986, we made a preliminary appraisal of results, and on the basis of these results we created the task of accelerating the pace and increasing emphasis on implementing the congress program. The Central Committee was also informed at this session about the results of the November working meeting of the highest representatives of the fraternal parties of CEMA member-countries in Moscow, and about the common objectives adopted there. These objectives concern the tasks in the new stage of socialist development, the necessity of transfering to a higher stage of socialist integration, the restructuring of the mechanism of CEMA cooperation, the acceleration of socioeconomic development and the pace of scientific and technical progress so that world standards will be met in science and technology by the year 2000, as well as other issues.

What has been done since the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee session? I will only point out the main concern, said Comrade Husak. Foremost was the preparation of the restructuring -- or if you like, the reform of Czechoslovakia's economic mechanism as it was decided by the 17th Party Congress. This is the largest economic management intervention into the system since nationalization. [paragraph continues]

The principles of restructuring Czechoslovakia's economic mechanism were approved in January by the federal government and by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and then published after a thorough preparation, with the participation of a wide circle of specialists and after intensive negotiations.

The next step was to approve the program for formulating a complex restructuring document, which was handed over to members of the Central Committee. It represents an extraordinary amount of demanding work, which must be finished by the end of this year. With this we proceed from the principles of democratic centralism and planned management. We anticipate not only extensive authority but also liability will be transfered to the enterprises, that their activity will be based on the principles of financial autonomy and self-financing, and that the tasks of the central bodies will be amended similarly. As is explained by the published principles and other materials, other issues will be resolved as a part of this complex, too.

In this connection Comrade Husak emphasized the great importance of a highly expert solution to all tasks connected with the preparation of restructuring as well as the importance of intensive political work so the workers understand what it is all about and so they accept restructuring as an answer to the basic questions of our socioeconomic development. This is why the set of measures for the political, organization, and ideological securing of restructuring was formulated. The whole party and other organs in the center, in the regions, districts and enterprises, must give great attention to political and psychological preparations for the changes restructuring will bring. Decisions were also made about complex experiments of increase enterprises independence and responsibility for achieving effective development, which has already begun and which will continue to grow during 1987.

We are sure, Comrade Husak said, that gradual checking and implementation of restructuring in practice will take place in such a way that the next 5-year plan will be able to be prepared on new principles. As some comrades noted at yesterday's meeting of the Central Committee presidium with leading secretaries of regional committees, in some places there is a tendency to consider restructuring as a fetish that will automatically be able to withstand all problems. Naturally, this is not the case. The fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the process of restructuring are not in contradiction but form an organic whole. Together with the unconditional fulfillment of the plan's tasks it is necessary to gradually introduce the elements of the new mechanism into practice so they help to solve current economic problems.

The quality of production also concerns us, Comrade Husak said. After the fourth CPCZ Central Committee session, a number of measures to improve quality were adopted. Among other things, it was decided that in large enterprises where there are exceptionally large shortcomings, the checks on quality should be carried out by organs of the People's Control Committee of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak SR's. Measures were also adopted concerning foreign trade: It was decided that foreign trade activity should be taken over by selected production organizations. We expect we will continue in this.

On the basis of the summit meeting in Moscow, intensive work continues to solve questions about the deepening of the integration process within the CEMA framework. The federal government approved a framework for entering into direct relations between Czechoslovak organizations and organizations of other CEMA states as well as principles for the creation of joint organizations. In this regard, we are in close contact with our Soviet partners. [paragraph continues]

The recent working visit by Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Czechoslovakia was of great importance. There is intensive work on the restructuring of CEMA's whole economic mechanism as well as on questions about coordinating the long-term developmental outlook of CEMA's individual countries. Tasks were given to our respective organs for preparing Czechoslovak proposals.

While laboring over implementing the resolutions of our 17th congress, we have reacted in an enterprising way to the results of the historic January session of the CPSU Central Committee, whose significance is highlighted in the proclamation by the CPSU Central Committee on the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. "the Central Committee's January session adopted extensive resolutions of fundamental importance. They equip the party and people with the theory of restructuring, and mobilize them into deeper reforms and bolder steps aimed at providing socialism with the most up-to-date forms of organizing society." Its results are receiving an extraordinary response throughout our party and among the Czechoslovak people. This was also demonstrated at the annual membership meetings of the party primary organizations that took place in February. At the meetings, party members voiced their full support for the conclusions of the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which they see as a fundamental contribution to tackling the theoretical and practical issues of the continued development of socialism. Naturally, they also raised the question of what we in Czechoslovakia would do in different spheres. Western propaganda and individuals in our country who are not favorably disposed toward our socialist system are naturally trying to encourage various kinds of speculation, but this cannot alter in any way the fact that our working people see the results of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee as encouraging and inspiring to their work for the further development of our socialist society.

The Central Committee Presidium, at two sessions in February 1987, discussed how to use the stimuli provided by the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to continue working out and implementing the conclusions of our 17th congress. In a lengthy discussion, all the members and candidate members of the Presidium, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission explained their position. The Presidium sessions' proceedings concluded with unanimous support and high appreciation for the significance of the conclusions of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee for the activity of our party. No one is forcing the CPSU Central Committee's conclusions on us, stated Comrade Husak, but we will learn from and utilize in our circumstances and for our work everything that can help us implement the resolutions of the 17th congress. Throughout our party's history we have learned from Soviet Communists, and we have all the more reason to make use of their experience today. The unanimously adopted resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, which has been distributed to you, sets out the specific tasks and procedures both with respect to the conclusions that can and must be applied immediately and also with respect to matters that still remain to be worked out.

The 17th CPCZ Congress provides great scope for economic, political, social, and ideological progress. We are utilizing the stimuli provided by the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to intensify our work and accelerate our progress. Hostile propaganda from abroad is spreading fabrications about differences of opinion between the CPCZ and the CPSU, about differences of opinion in the leadership of the CPCZ, and so forth.

Therefore, I emphasize the united position adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, said Comrade Husak. This is the united policy of our party, a policy that has to be ensured by united action at all stages. The most important thing is to continue in a thorough and energetic way to implement the decisions of the 17th congress in the center, regions, districts and in each primary organization.

The Presidium instructed individual comrades or groups to formulate and present their proposals to secure concrete issues in further proceedings. As far as the acceleration of socioeconomic development is concerned, the task of thoroughly completing the work on the restructuring mechanism on the basis of the adopted program was stressed. A great deal of work lies ahead; it will have to be carried out by the government and economic bodies as well as by the party bodies, on whose initiative and under whose leadership the restructuring will be activated.

An important part of this work is to prepare by 15 June a draft law on state enterprises. You read the Soviet draft law on state enterprises, noted Comrade Husak. This raises questions about how we should proceed. Some elements will certainly be common or similar; others will be resolved depending on our conditions. An important issue that must be resolved in this law is the position and role of the party bodies and organizations. Their role and responsibility will be logically enhanced. At the same time, it will be necessary to prepare a draft for defining the rights and duties of work collectives and for the composition and contents regarding the activity of its bodies. So far this issue has not been defined in our country by law as it has been in the Soviet Union. With regard to the new position of the enterprises, it will be necessary to think about the standing of work collectives, including the possibility of electing [volitelnost] leading economic managers, and preparing and discussing respective proposals.

With regard to the serious nature of the economy's management changes that are being prepared, the demands on people will also grow substantially. No system of management pushes itself through in an automatic mode; it is implemented by people. Therefore, we have to speculate on the quality of political and specialized training of cadres in the economic sphere. Some workers are prepared to work in the new conditions or to adapt themselves to them. Some of them will not be able to do this. Therefore, the question of cadres' training is very important, because with ill-trained workers the results cannot be good either. And we, naturally, want them to be better than they are currently.

Comrade Husak then pointed out that problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress, which were on the agenda of the Central Committee's meeting today, require the preparation of a set of systemic measures ensuring a lasting and higher pace of scientific and technical progress.

We must also judge how far to progress in such a large, important and, in our country, traditional and promising area, as is represented by cooperatives. What is needed is to continue to strengthen democratic principles in the activity of cooperatives to improve their work so that they add to the people's contentment. This applies not only to the agricultural cooperatives but also to other areas -- production, consumer, and housing cooperatives. It is necessary everywhere to ensure that the democratic rights of cooperative members are respected so they take part in decisionmaking and are true managers.

.t its session the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium concluded that in the further realization of the line of the 17th congress it is necessary to make deeper use of the democratic principles of our political and social system. Particularly this concerns activating the National Front's organs and elements at all levels. In addition to the political parties, it unites about 25 social and special interest organizations which are comprised of practically the entire adult population. The National Front, which grew out of our national liberation struggle, represents a real force in our political life. This is why it is so important for democratic principles to be implemented in all its activity so that cooperation between Communists, members of other political parties and nonparty members deepens, so that all honest people can be included in working for the development of the Republic. In this area it is not necessary to wait for instructions, but in every region, in every district, in every place it should be acted on accordingly.

National committees represent an important area. We have frequently discussed their tasks at the CPCZ Central Committee session. They are also affected by the demand to strengthen and develop the democratic principles of their activity and not to allow the apparatus to make decisions instead of elected organs. The principle that the center of their activity must be everyday contact with the people must apply everywhere. This demands that they listen to their views, flexibly react to their demands; and stimulate their activity. National committees have extensive powers in our country. They manage large areas of the economy, the health service, the education system, social security, and so on. We must look at what we should do to ensure that they function better and have a more active political influence at all levels.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also concluded that it is necessary to prepare proposals for solving a number of other questions: perfecting the work of legislative bodies and deputies; and evaluating the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's role so that the activity of this 7-million-strong organization is aimed at the tasks emerging from our develpoment's new stage.

The congress of the Socialist Union of Youth is also drawing near. We know the care we must take with the new generation so it understands the present-day, the circumstances of the day, the new conditions and perspectives, and so it works for them. This is why it is necessary to evaluate how to improve the qulaity of life and bring life into the work of the Socialist Union of Youth. Similarly, it is necessary to think about how to ensure the continued activiation of the woman's role in our society.

The resolutions of the CPSZ Central Committee Presidium also yield the task of evaluating the pactice of electing representative bodies, and thinking about the possible proposals for improving their preparation and course. We are studying the experience of fraternal countries and we are seeking optimum forms that will fit our conditions, such as the existence of the National Front and others.

Our society is united and politically firm; this provides conditions for tackling these issues.

Comrade Husak went on to discuss some issues of party work. The stage we are entering requires us to deepen the activity of all party bodies, organizations, and all Communists, and to improve the quality of the party appartus. Therefore, an important task, enphasized by the Presidium, is to improve the work method standards of cadres in the party apparatus in districts and regions as well as at the center.

At the January session of the CPSU Central Committee the question of secret ballots for party bodies was raised. Our party statutes do not prescribe the way in which elections should be carried out. We will give some thought to this question.

Comrade Husak went on to discuss the issues of cadre policy and the improvement of cadre work of the party. He said the 17th party congress clearly and sharply defined this issue. On many occasions, however, practice is not in step with these demands. For example, at the recently carried out comprehensive assessment, in many cases superior bodies did not apply high enough criteria. There is still a benevolent approach and false camaraderie in cadre work. Therefore, it is necessary to apply sharper criteria to cadre work, increase the demands on political and professional standards of cadres and investigate this entire sphere and suggest ways to improve it. Of great urgency are the tasks of: increasing the influx of young people; involving them more in the work than is the case so far; and courageously raising people from low ranks to top management functions. All this is a prerequisite for the continuity of work and a prerequisite for keeping the party alive tomorrow, too. It is naturally necessary to concentrate here on their good preparation. The higher the office, the higher the responsibility, and the higher the demand for good preparation.

Worker involvement from the ranks of nonparty members and from the ranks of other parties of the National Front who are well prepared and devoted to socialism must be expanded. In the future, we will take as truth that cadre policy is an area in which the leading role of the party must be fully applied.

The Presidium also discussed the tasks regarding nationalities policy. After the adoption of the state's federative organization, it can be said that we do not have any special problems in this sphere. It is, however, still necessary to pay close attention to this issue and to have a sensitive attitude to all issues linked to it -- national traditions, culture, and so on. We must improve the care for international education toward the unity of the Czechoslovak people.

It is also necessary to think about how the education system could be improved. Similarly, the activity of the social sciences had to be reappraised so they not only recorded facts but also provided more help to the party and society in tackling current problems.

The Presidium instructed that review be made of the effectiveness of the work of all the different control systems, and for proposals to be drawn up on ways to improve the activity of party, state, and societal control in all sectors. It was also necessary to improve the activity of the investigative bodies, courts, and public prosecutor's department; and to strengthen the struggle against illegalities, and for upholding the laws and principles of socialist morality, in the spirit of the letter from the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. Some headway had been achieved in this respect, but the struggle against these negative phenomena had to be waged even more intensively. Similary, it was necessary to resist organizing various showy events, ostentatious celebrations, and so forth. The time has come to address the question of what must be done to improve the work and reduce the number of functionaries in social, state, and economic bodies, and to address the problem of excessive multilayer systems of management in certain sectors.

Comrade Husak went on to speak about matters of openness and public information, to which the Presidium attached great importance. We have an interest in people knowing what is happening in our country, what the issues are, and how decisions about them are made. [paragraph continues]

The practice of issuing communiques on sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the supreme state bodies has already started. However, the people also need to know what is happening in their factories, in their towns, in their localities, wherever they live, and responsible and objective criticism has to be the norm. The managers' duty is to consult the people and to keep them regularly informed about the tasks and plans, and about the problems and difficulties that must be solved. An informed employee is a more committed employee.

The new matters we are touching on today must also be reflected in the preparation of the new constitution, which was decided by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Dealing with foreign policy issues, Comrade Husak emphasized that our people fully and unconditionally support the peace policy and concrete initiative of the USSR. This also applies fully to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposal concerning a treaty on removing medium-range missiles from Europe. If such a treaty is signed it will make possible the removal of tactical-operational missiles from our territory, too. Czechoslovakia will continue to take an active part in the peaceful efforts of the socialist community as these are in harmony with the interests of our people.

The great ideas of peace and progress are indivisibly linked with the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 70th anniversary will be celebrated this year by all our people as a great red-letter day. Czechoslovak Communists and all our citizens will shortly be welcoming with genuine joy a distinguished visitor -- Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We are sincerely looking forward to this visit. We will welcome nim as a representative of the party that is dearest to us; as a representative of our closest ally, the Soviet Union; as a representative of the fraternal Soviet people; as a politician who is pushing through the new ideas we have spoken about today. We are convinced his visit will be a great milestone in the development of cooperation between our parties, states, and nations.

Comrade Husak ended his speech with the following words: As you see, we are faced with an enormous number of tasks, and we have a lot of thinking to do. Every good idea must be used; we must organize our work better. I am convinced this session of our Central Committee will contribute to the further consistent implementation of the united line of our party in completing the tasks of the 17th congress and in using the stimuli provided by the January session of the CPSU Central Committee. For it is only this course that will enable us to guarantee the further dynamic development of our society.

Speakers Stress Issues

LD200223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] The fifth session of the CPCZ Central Committee continued today in Prague with discussion on yesterday's opening speech by Comrade Gustav Husak on questions of further development and realization of the 17th CPCZ Congress' program and about using suggestions from the January session of the CPSU Central Committee. The discussion also concerned the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report delivered yesterday by Comrade Milos Jakes.

Comrade Valeria Cizmarova spoke about findings concerning the scientific and technical development in the Slovak energy works enterprise Krompachy. She spoke about the proceedings of the party all-factory committee and the management of the enterprise in relation to the scientific-technical development conclusions of the eighth session of the party Central Committee.

It was aimed specifically at the quality and innovation of products and at the modernization of production technology in cooperation with the research institute. At present those in the enterprise are striving for higher reliability of products, with parameters comparable to the highest level in the world for similar products.

Comrade Vladimir Drupauer talked about the Communists' share in the South Bohemian Region's development of science and technology. He pointed out that the remaining formal approaches in this area, where although many economic management workers verbally appreciate the need to introduce progressive work methods and technologies, they do very little for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the enterprise. This was also confirmed by proceedings at annual members' meetings of party primary organizations. He said that the successes achieved in implementing the findings of science and technology in Kovosvit Sezimovo Usti, Tesla Blatna, the Sumava state farm and many others are a result of the party organization's united approach and the economic management's securing of production tasks.

Comrade Zdenek Ceska spoke about the role of social sciences in solving the terms of accelerating our country's social and economic development. He said social sciences up to now are not fulfilling what our party and society expect. They remain distant from the practice of life, and only peripheral themes are worked on. Concurrently the active search for pressing problems of the present must by every worker's role in this area. Coming to the fore, however, is the question of the level of education and the people's wide outlook, including the emotional and moral education of the youth.

Comrade Jiri Brikner said that in the Poldy joint steel works of Kladno the conclusions of the eighth session of the party's Central Committee contributed to ensuring scientific and technical progress has come to the fore of party organs' and organizations' activity. He stated that the results achieved, however, do not correspond to needs. Greater economic pressure and an emphasis on the binding nature of the postulated tasks is missing. He emphasized that the economic mechanism's restructuring cannot solve all shortcomings by itself, yet can, and must, create an environment where everyone will be concerned with good results.

Comrade Antonin Kapek spoke about the social and economic connections with scientific and technical development. He said it is necessary to look to them because they stimulate the people's interests. This also means the more energetic removal of shortcomings in evaluation, in remuneration of creative work, overcoming egalitarianism, fighting against mediocrity. Exceptional workers must be given full party and societal support. This must also be portrayed more in mass information media. Comrade Kapek noted the experiences of the Prague party organization in implementing scientific and technical progress in practice. He also concerned himself with some questions of the party's work and the deepening of internal party democracy. He emphasized the need for personal contact between party and trade union officials and workers, and an active approach to solving their problems.

Comrade Vladimir Hajko spoke about some specific examples of cooperation between scientific departments of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and good production enterprises. He emphasized that all good experiences, particularly in the area of introducing robots and automation, must be utilized quickly in the broadest possible way. He also talked about the science and research plan of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, which in the Eighth 5-Year Plan includes six important tasks of technical development and introduction of a new generation of computer technology.

Comrade Bretislav Benda concentrated on the tasks of Czechoslovak scientific and technical society in realizing scientific and technical progress. He concerned himself with conditions which lead to the development of creative initiative. At the same time he emphasized the contribution to the Prague appeal. The initiative of the people develops in all places where we succeed in making tasks clear, explaining them with the necessary promise and creating conditions. He pointed out the importance of political and ideological work amid the scientific and technological intelligentsia.

Comrade Vaclav Cermak discussed how workers of the enterprises of the Tusimice electricity works fulfill their tasks. He pointed out that present regulations prevent the implementation of technically progressive action in capital investment, general repairs, and reconstruction. He criticized the quality of supplier-consumer relations as delaying and limiting the scientific and technical progress of the enterprise. (?Problems) occur despite the implementation of a control system of preparation for repairs. He also pointed out the need to secure cadres in units of technical development.

Comrade Antonin Mlady spoke about the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague industry. He pointed out success is not found when fulfilling the party's line on accelerating our society's social and economic development. Often the style of work remains the same, and inequality in the fulfillment of economic tasks continues. Particularly insufficient and slow modernization of production's basic means has its share in this. There is a palpable shortage of young technicians, technologists, and designers.

Comrade Jiri Klima mentioned some problems in the educational, science, and research actvity of Czech technical higher education. He said the work of the educational corps must be evaluated, specifically what it achieved in the educational and upbringing process; this can be evaluated according to the profile of graduates. He also mentioned problems of lifelong education, the system of regular reexamination and postgraduate study. He said this system, which has been introduced in medical faculties, should also be implemented where graduates of technical high schools are concerned.

Technical organizational problems in securing production in the Brno Kralovo Pole engineering works were the subject of Comrade Jan Novak's speech. In introducing new technology here, they are lacking in greater imagination. Insufficient renewal and modernization of production equipment has been an unfavorable influence on labor productivity; what is more, expenditure on the upkeep of old machinery is being raised by the number of service workers. He emphasized that the control activity of party organs should be aimed much more at the quality and efficiency of production.

Twenty-two comrades spoke in the discussion at the fifth session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

HUSAK APPOINTS ADAMEC CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER

LD201221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] In accordance with Article 61 of the Constitutional Law of the Czechoslovak Federation, CSSR President Gustav Husak has recalled Josef Korcak from the post of [Czechoslovak] deputy premier at his own request for health reasons. At the same time, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee and Front Central Committee Presidium, CSSR President Gustav Husak appointed Ladislav Adamec deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Government. Ladislav Adamec was sworn in by the president of the Republic at Prague Castle in accordance with the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation.

Thanks Korcak for Work

LD201152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Josef Korcak today in Prague Castle. He thanked him for his lifelong committed public and political activity for the benefit of our working people, for his important contribution to implementing CPCZ policy in high party and state posts, and for his work in building socialism in our country. He wished him good health for the future and contentment in his personal life.

HUSAK RECEIVES, TALKS WITH USSR AMBASSADOR

LD202009 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin today. They talked about some current questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

BANK CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM MOSCOW TALKS

LD221642 Prague Domestic Serivce in Czech 1500 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Jan Stejskal, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, returned today from Moscow where he held talks with Viktor Dementsev, chairman of the USSR State Bank Board, on boosting Czechoslovak-Soviet trade, economic, currency, and financial relations.

At the same time a cooperation agreement between both central bank organizations was concluded.

Comrade Stejskal also held talks in Moscow with Yuriy Ivanov, chairman of the Foreign Trade Bank; Albert Belichenko, chairman of the International Investment Bank; and Vazha Dzhindzhikadze, chairman of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, on cooperation between the Czechoslovak State Bank and those banks on tackling the demanding tasks of the future.

HUSAK, BILAK VIEW NUCLEAR ARMS WITH DKP'S MIES

LD202034 Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 20 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received today, in the presence of Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Secretary of the Central Committee Vasil Bilak, German Communist Party Chairman Herbert Mies, who is here on a short working visit.

They agreed that the main task of the present is the general activation of the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, for disarmament and creation of a universal system of international security. They stressed the importance of the peace and disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for improving the international situation.

In this connection Gustav Husak and Herbert Mies highly appreciated the new Soviet proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev that the Soviet Union and the United States sign a treaty on the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe as an especially important opportunity to reach progress in disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe and the world.

Talks between Herbert Mies and Vasil Bilak on increasing cooperation between the two fraternal parties took place the same day.

CHNOUPEK LETTER DESCRIBES CSSR PEACE POLICY

LD201842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] United Nations -- Jaroslav Cesar, permanent Czechoslovak representative to the UN, has delivered a letter from Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister and chairman of our commission for the UN and International Peace Year, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar about Czechoslovakia's contribution to last year's International Peace Year.

In the letter Minister Chnoupek praises the UN for its attempts to focus worldwide attention on achieving peace. he emphasized that support for and the realization of the program for a nuclear-free world, which was proposed by the Soviet Union at the beginning of International Peace Year, has become an organic part of the foreign political activity of Czechoslovakia. Bohuslav Chnoupek also expressed our countryu's readiness to continue to take an active part in the ideological completion and realization of this significant program initiative.

In another part of his speech [as heard] the Czechoslovak representative states that the UN's activity and contribution to the fulfillment of the program on the International Peace Year, the constructive role of the Nonaligned Movement countries, and the activity of the group of states and the so-called Delhi Six give rise to justified optimism that it is possible to achieve a (?democratization) of international relations on a collective basis.

Minister Chnoupek also mentions Czechoslovakia's part in the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference and the disarmament talks in Vienna and Geneva. He recalls the Budapest Appeal of the Warsaw Pact and the joint proposal of Czechoslovakia and the GDR for the creation of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in central Europe.

When evaluating International Peace Year on our territory, he notes that it was characterized by the enthusiastic interest of all Czechoslovak people in the creation of a world without nuclear weapons and in the strengthening of cooperation between states and nations. Czechoslovak peace policy and the policies of other peace-loving states is unanimously supported.

In conclusion, Bohuslav Chnoupek praised the fact that last year there had been stronger expressions of new tendencies in the form of a more intensive search for peaceful solutions to mankind's most pressing problems.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO KOHL ON REELECTION

AU171124 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 87 p 1

[Message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl]

[Text] Dear Mr Chancellor: On the occasion of your reelection as chancellor of the FRG, I convey my congratulations and my best wishes to you. I link them with the expectation that relations between the GDR and FRG can be further normalized and developed on the basis of existing treaties in the interest of peace and in the spirit of good-neighborliness.

Respectfully yours,
Erich Honecker,
General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Kohl Thanks Honecker

LD201840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 20 Mar (ADN) -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl has conveyed the following message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

"I thank you for your congratulations on my reelection as FRG chancellor.

"Like you, I believe it is necessary to undertake every effort to develop and to expand normal good-neighborly relations between the FRG and GDR on the basis of the Basic Treaty and in the interest of peace and the people's well-being."

SIEBER-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NICARAGUA

LD222008 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department, arrived over the weekend for several days' visit to Managua. At the invitation of the Sandinist Front of Nicaragua's National Executive, an exchange of opinions on current problems and on further developing cooperation between the two parties is scheduled. Meanwhile, a delegation of the GDR Public Education Ministry concluded its 1-week stay in Nicaragua. It conducted an exchange of experiences with Education Minister Fernando Cardenal concerning issues of syllabus and curriculum work, the links between school and life, and on the training and further education of cadres. At the visit's conclusion, the delegation, led by Deputy Minister Harry Drechsler, was received by Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez.

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET AGRO-INDUSTRIAL GROUP MEETS

LD202041 Budapest MTI in English 1946 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Soviet Agro-Industrial Standing Work Group held a session in Budapest March 16th to 20th. Practical experience to date in cooperation in agriculture and the food industry was analyzed and the joint future programmes and tasks resolved on. Gennadiy Romanenko, deputy chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Commission of the Soviet Union, head of the Soviet delegation, and Istvan Doboczky, Hungarian deputy minister of agriculture and food affairs briefed journalists on chances for expanding cooperation between the two countries, and on concrete programmes.

Istvan Doboczky said that currently topical issues are the joint development and utilization of technologies. Hungarian farms and companies are, for example, participating in the updating of corn growing in the Soviet Union.

Gennadiy Romanenko stressed that Hungarian practical experience in grain growing is being put to use in the USSR. Direct relations have evolved between farms operating in the southern part of the USSR and three Hungarian grain production systems. Good results are expected particularly in using corn crops that ripen early and in introducing technologies tested in Hungary. Hungarian expertise in the meat industry is also to be taken advantage of, with Hungarian experts participating in updating stock farming.

MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS USSR 16-20 MARCH

LD210053 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- A delegation of party staff members headed by Laszlo Domonkos, deputy chief of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Department on Party and Mass Organizations visited the USSR March 16th to 20th, on invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The delegation met with Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and leaders of Central Committee departments and of the Social Science Academy. It studied the practical experience of the CPSU with regard to cadre policy, and the training and extension training of leaders. Opinions were exchanged on cooperation between the corresponding bodies and institutions of the HSWP and the CPSU.

WEEKLY COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH SFRY

AU191056 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian No 10/Mar 87 p 2

[Unattributed editorial: "Our Position -- The Bridge"]

[Text] When leading Hungarian politicians meet with their foreign counterparts and agree that the relations between their countries are in order many people no doubt wonder how many elements constitute such a system of relations. If these countries are also neighbors then people are even more interested in the many things upon which good-neighborliness depends.

Recently we were given answers to these and similar questions, answers justified by practice, on the occasion of the visit to Hungary made by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In his meeting with Janos Kadar they concluded that "relations between the two parties and countries are developing steadily. Their comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation in all walks of life is constantly increasing and widening."

This time it also transpired from the talks that this favorable situation is primarily due to the respect for several important principles such as sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality of rights, independence, and noninterference in internal affairs. We must also add here that both parties and governments respect the particular ways of socialist development and the two countries' different international positions.

The practical implementation of these principles is the second source of the friendship and confidence between the peoples of the two neighboring countries. This has led to widespread economic, technical, and scientific cooperation which has benefited both countries so far, and therfore both countries are ready to also exploit the further possibilities of cooperation. The introduction of modern forms of cooperation -- long-term production cooperation, specialization, technological and trade cooperation, and joint investments -- are providing particularly good chances for the two countries to join forces in easing their problems and alleviating the negative effects of unfavorable international economic processes.

The two countries' joint efforts aimed at halting the arms race and strengthening peace and security represent a great cohesive force and a great force that encourages cooperation. Hungary and Yugoslavia are united in these goals, and this also shows that Janos Kadar and Milanko Renovica gave their support for all proposals that are aimed at settling international problems by means of negotiations -- primarily disarmament and mainly nuclear disarmament.

The leaders declared that "the two parties are taking a consistent stand in favor of implementing concrete disarmament measures, particularly immediately halting nuclear tests, avoiding the militarization of space, and reducing all types of nuclear missiles and conventional weapons." As for critical focal points, the two leaders declared their solidarity with peoples who are fighting for their liberation and independence.

Do the good principles, the useful contacts, and the identical foreign policy endeavors provide a full explanation for the mutual understanding and respect between the peoples of Hungary and Yugoslavia? Mainly they do, but not entirely. There is another stimulating force in relations between the two countries, a force which is extremely valuable in various areas of the world and particularly in Europe which is fraught with national minority contradictions; this force is the undisturbed situation of the national minorities living in each other's countries.

This is a welcome fact, and of course, this has not developed or been maintained of its own accord. The conscious nationality policy of the two countries plays a decisive role here. Of course, every country works out and implements this policy itself, as an organic part of its domestic policy, because here we are talking about the development of social, economic, cultural, and educational conditions that are indispensable for the multifaceted development of the minorities, and particularly about the fulfillment of needs related to mother-tongue instruction and education. Another important experience is that, if this is a principled and just policy, then it will also favorably affect interstate relations; however, if this policy is narrow minded and unjust, then it will affect these interstate relations unfavorably.

This is also what the MSZMP general secretary and the LCY president thought when they stressed at their talks that "the fact that both sides deal with issues concerning the situation and development of national minorities in a principled way is an important element in strengthening the friendship between the two countries and the peoples of the two countries, and this also contributes to wider cooperation and understanding in Europe."

The internationalist policy of the majority living on both sides of the border is therefore constructing the pillars for the bridge, which the minorities can create between good neighbors. In the midst of this bridge-building the minorities remain faithful citizens of their respective countries and contribute to developing relations between the two countries, strengthening understadning, and widening multifaceted and mutually advantageous cooperation on an equal footing. Therefore, it is in the interest of both the minorities and the majority in a given country to make sure that this bridge is a solid one. There is a "secret" to how to keep this bridge solid, a "secret" discovered in Hungarian-Yugoslav relations: Both sides of the bridge should be equally strengthened and widened.

BERECZ LEAVES FOR CUBA TO ATTEND CEMA SESSION

LD211622 Budapest MTI in English 1528 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 21 (MTI) -- Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hungary's representative on the committee on co-operation in engineering of the CMEA, left for the current, sixth session of the committee in Havana Saturday.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS NICARAGUANS

LD222002 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 22 (MTI) -- Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP CC, visited the Republic of Nicaragua at the invitation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) from March 18 to 21. He held talks with Julio Lopez Campos, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the FSLN, Jose Angel Buitrago, deputy minister of foreign cooperation, Dr Rafael Solis Cerda, the first secretary of the National Constituent assembly, Carlos Fernando Chamorro, head of the Propaganda and Agitation department of the FSLN, the executive director of BARRICADA, the official newspaper of FSLN, and Victor Hugo Tinoco, emissary minister of foreign affairs.

They surveyed the developments in the relations between the HSWP and the FSLN as well as the two countries, the current status of international affairs with special regard to the situation in Central America. At the end of the visit, Jozsef Gyorke and Julio Lopez signed an interparty plan of labor for cooperation between the HSWP and the FSLN for 1987 and 1988. The Hungarian deputy head of department of the HSWP CC met Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the directorate of the FSLN, president of the National Constituent Assembly.

GASPAR-LED TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NORWAY

LD201851 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- The Hungarian trade union delegation headed by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, (SZOT), which was on an official visit to Norway March 18th to 20th, on invitation of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (LO), returned Friday.

During the visit the two delegations gave briefs on the political and economic situations of their countries and exchanged views on opportunities to further advance East-West relations within the European trade union movement, as well as on cooperation within the International Labour Organization (ILO).

During his stay in Oslo the President of SZOT met with presidents of member ILO organizations, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the general secretary and president of the Norwegian Labour Party, and with members of the party's parliamentary group. Sandor Gaspar met with Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland.

PORTUGUESE TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT 16-20 MARCH

LD202047 Budapest MTI in English 1943 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- A delegation of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers (CGTP-IN) headed by Manuel Carvalho da Silva, chief of the confederation, visited Hungary March 16th to 20th, on invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

The delegation met with Sandor Gaspar, president of SZOT, and Tibor Baranyai, general secretary.

MEDGYESSY ADDRESSES INDUSTRIAL POLICY CONFERENCE

AU161219 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Mar 87 p 5

[Judit Kozma report: "Financial Policy Should Also Contribute to Economic Adjustment -- The 4th Industrial Policy Conference Has Begun -- Peter Medgyessy Addressed the Conference"]

[Excerpts] The 4th Industrial Policy Scientific Conference began in the festive hall of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 10 March. The conference was opened by Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Academy. [passage omitted]

Following the opening address, Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy was first to take the floor and spoke on the development of the financial system. First, Medgyessy analyzed the effects and consequences of the change in the direction of economic policy in 1979. He said that the precondition for change in the direction of economic policy, which aims at restoring the economic balance, is a strict limitation of the domestic consumption and a simultaneous adjustment of the price system to world market realities that would almost automatically force enterprises to increase their hard currency exports and would subsequently create the possibilities of a long drawn-out adjustment to world economic conditions.

However, due to the many changes that took place in the conditions necessary for its implementation, this concept did not take shape. As a result of a considerable drop in prices, the agricultural sector did not bring in enough hard currency. Due to the lack of cashflow necessary for restructuring, the processing industry was unable to fulfill its role as driving force in exports. Meanwhile, there was a deterioration of credit opportunities in international financial markets and the conditions for energy and raw material imports from the CEMA markets became more difficult. All this required increased efforts to expand hard currency exports while this was not preceded by the necessary structural reorganization.

The fact that the support for poorly-managed units was maintained and even increased within the framework of the financial system, support at the expense of well-managed units, also contributed to the preservation of the existing structure. Capital regrouping in the procesing industry was not carried out: While investments made up 25 percent of the value-added factor in the people's economic average, this proposition stood at 40 percent in the raw material and extractive sectors, and only 14 percent in the processing industry. All this led to a quick increase in budget redistribution. At the same time, the budget structure makes it more difficult to find a solution to this problem: 80 percent of the taxes is paid by enterprises and economic organizations. All this, in the final analysis, appears to be characteristic of the financial system, while it reflects more economic policy problems. Therefore, the modification of the tax and price system -- although an important element of the desired changes -- it is not enough. The MSZMP Central Committee decision of November 1986, which initiated the task of accelerating the reform process, formulated this recognition.

Then, the finance minister stressed that a change in the direction of economic policy was accompanied by economic and social tensions, whose existence has to be accepted in the interest of achieving our goals. It is extremely important to strengthen the obligation for performance together with the possibility of failure and liquidation. There is need for a lasting increase of exports, primarily in the processing industry, together with the need to curb unprofitable exports. The inevitable limitation of domestic demand should be solved through the financial and banking system and by strengthening financial policy. The planned new tax system that allows a greater assertion of market effects is also an important step. [passage omitted]

The tax system should strengthen the interest in making profits and facilitate a more efficient adjustment to world market requirements. All this, however, requires a decrease in subsidies and the strengthening of market conditions. In addition, the current principles of income regulation, the social and political connections of the planned changes, and the required modification of our economic and social system of preferences should be thoroughly considered.

Speaking about the current tasks, Peter Medgyessy stressed, first of all, the need to better facilitate the structural change in the future and to increase the scope of the units that excel in this. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-CHINESE TALKS -- Beijing, March 13 (MTI) -- Deputy President Frigyes Puja and Secretary Laszlo Kovacs of the Hungarian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) visited China from March 9 to 12 at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The Hungarian politicians held talks with Chang Chexiang [name as received], member of the standing committee of the National People's Congress and senior representative of the Chinese group of IPU, and Van Hanping [name as received], general secretary of the standing committee of the National People's Congress. Frigyes Puja and Laszlo Kovacs met Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1937 GMT 13 Mar 87 LD]

SED DELEGATION VISITS -- Budapest, March 13 (MTI) -- A party workers' delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by Franz Hentschel, deputy head of the SUPG CC Cultural Department, visited Hungary from March 9 to 13 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation studied the practise of the arts policy of the HSWP, and held talks with Andras Knopp, deputy head of department at the CC. The delegation met Katalin Radics, head of the scientific, educational and cultural department at the HSWP CC. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1600 GMT 13 Mar 87 LD]

SZCZECIN POLICE HOLD 'FREEDOM AND PEACE' MEMBERS

Demonstration Staged

LD201809 Hamburg DPA in German 1627 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, (DPA) -- On 20 March Szczecin police detained 11 environmentalists of a Polish pacifist organization, Freedom and Peace, who were staging a sit-down demonstration against the nearby chemical plant that makes fertilizer. The installation of a new apparatus for processing ammonia reportedly has worsened environmental pollution.

The organization's spokesman, Jacek Czaputowicz, said in Warsaw that the 15-20 demonstrators had called for halting construction on the first Polish nuclear power station in Zarnowiec and stopping preparations for a nuclear waste depot in Miedzyrzecz.

The demonstrators carried banners and sat down in a square in the town center. Police ended the demonstration after 10 minutes. Other members of the organization who took part in similar demonstrations recently in Wroclaw and Krakow were released after a few hours in police detention.

Petition Signatures Solicited

AU212144 Paris AFP in English 2138 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 21 (AFP) -- About 30 members of the dissident Freedom and Peace movement on Saturday collected some 2,000 signatures in the northern Polish port of Gdansk to protest against the construction of Poland's first nuclear power plant a few miles from there, a member of the movement said here. Three members of the pacifist and environmentalist organization were arrested while collecting the names, he added.

Poland's first nuclear plant is under construction in Zarnowiec, 20 kilometers (13 miles) from Gdansk, on the northern Baltic Sea coast.

Fourteen Freedom and Peace militants who were arrested Friday during an anti-nuclear march in the northeastern city of Szczecin were released later in the day, the spokesman said.

Freedom and Peace has staged five anti-nuclear demonstrations in Poland since last Sunday. Members of the group have been arrested at the demonstrations, but in each case they have been released rapidly, without being charged. In the past, Freedom and Peace members who were arrested in such circumstances werre put on trial and sentenced to pay heavy fines.

OPENCAST MINERS RENEW PROTEST STRIKE 16 MAR

LD180908 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1607 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Repot by correspondent Arkadiusz Rodak in Legnica]

[Text] The opencast miners affiliated with the Federation of Works Trade Union organizations of the Opencast Mining Industry, headquartered in Zlotoruja, yesterday renewed their protest strike action and demanded to be covered by the privileges arising from the miners' (?charter). The issue has already been the subject of a dispute and similar action that occurred toward the end of October last year, was suspended.

The government side (?announced) the prompt conclusion of work on the amendment to the (?Council of Ministers) 30 December (?1981) directive. The opencasters also received -- like the coal miners -- cash bonuses for Miner's Day. However, the problem has still not been completely solved. Yesterday, 11 works organizations, mainly from Lower Silesia, joined the protest action. These include such enterprises as the rock roadbuilding material quarries in Zlotoryja, Krzeszowice, Bartnica, Borowa, Wisla, Zareba, Sobotka, and Sulikow as well as the building stoneworks in Radkow, Boleslawiec, and Slawniowice. Work was not interrupted. The action consists in displaying workers and miners flags in visible places on the enterprises' grounds. Zbigniew (?Kolbowski), chairman of the federation, said that unless the opencasters' propoals are met by 26 March, warning strikes will be held -- according to the Trade Union Law -- at selected opencast extraction sites.

MESSNER, USSR'S MASLYUKOV DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD202015 Warsaw PAP in English 1610 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 20 -- Poland's Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received, here today, Soviet Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Yuriy Maslyukov.

Their talks, attended by Vice-Premier Zibigniew Szalajda and Minister of Metallurgy and the Engineering Industry Janusz Maciejewicz, focused on the issues of mutual cooperation.

WARSAW WEEKLY ASSESSES BLOC NATIONS' REFORM

AU1919405 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 7 Mar 87 p 10

[Jerzy Kleer article: "Reforms in the Socialist Countries -- the Beginning of a Breakthrough"]

[Excerpts] The eighties are a time of profound economic reforms. Observers' attention is primarily being attracted by the changes in the USSR and China because of their radical nature and because of these countries' economic and political importance. However, reforms in Poland and reforms at their advanced stage in Hungary are also important. Other socialist countries ae continuing economic changes, which differ in their extent and character.

What are the reasons for these processes which in practice have embraced the entire socialist economy? The answer is simple and at the same time complicated. It is simple because the socialist economy's dynamics have decelerated over the past 20 years. If we regard the European socialist countries as a single entity, we see the average annual increase in the national income in the successive 5-year periods is as follows: 1966-70 -- 7.4 percent; 1971-75 -- 6.4 percent; 1976-80 -- 4.1 percent; and 1981-85 -- 3.4 percent. Although these decreases differed from country to country, they occurred in all of them.

If the increase rate drops by over 50 percent over a long period of time, this fact must be proof that the economy is not performing efficiently. This is the simple answer to the aforementioned question. However, a closer examination of this issue indicates how complicated it is.

Although this weakening of economic expansion differed from country to country, all countries experienced certain common processes of variable range and intensity. In the seventies the socialist countries opened up to the world economy, established more extensive contacts with the Western countries, and tried to reduce the technological gap in at least some production sectors. [paragraph continues]

However, this opening up occurred at a time when economic upheavals were brewing and opportunities were least favorable. The relative calm in the price sector that had prevailed over the previous 20 years came to an end. Violent price upheavals, inflation in world markets, rapid interest hikes, the breakdown of the economic boom, and the most developed countries' renunciation of material- and energy-intensive technologies called for a rapid response and for other countries to adapt.

However, the socialist countries' economic mechanisms proved to be of limited effectiveness. The socialist countries' share in world exports dropped and their indebtedness vis-a-vis the capitalist countries began to increase. [passage omitted]

Another extremely important phenomenon, which was and still is responsible for the weakening of the economic expansion and for its increasing costs, is the obsolete structure of the economy. This structure, whose obsolesence varies from country to country and whose distinctive mark is an excessive consumption of materials, energy, and transportation equipment, is a relic of the economic strategy that characterized industrialization's early stages. [passage omitted]

All in all we can say that the economic reforms of socialist countries have been prompted by the decreasing efficiency of economic management, the sluggishness of the system, high costs, and the obsolete production structure. It became obvious that during its previous development the socialist economy lacked strong enough mechanisms for self-adjustment. [passage omitted]

The profound and radical economic reforms in Yugoslavia in 1965 and in Hungary in 1968 produced two significant theoretical and practical issues. The first concerned the goods-cash relationship under socialism; the second concerned the correctness of the socialist economy's gradual or immediate functional reform.

The frequent and stormy discussions in the sixties and seventies about the relation between goods and cash under socialism yielded a certain agreement about the necessity of this relation. The general and not quite accurate evaluations of this issue did not solve many theoretical and practical problems. Nevertheless, the Yugoslav and Hungarian solutions did find that the market mechanism can be used to stimulate production factors and that a free play of market forces in certain areas of the economy can be allowed under socialism. While this view has still not been fully accepted, it continues to gradually bulldoze its path; this has been especially true since the 27th CPSU Congress and following the experience of the Chinese economy, the new stage of the Hungarian reform, and the achievements of the Polish reform.

Immediate or gradual economic reforms are a more complicated problem. The first question to be answered is whether there is only one system for the socialist economy's functioning or whether there can be many such systems. Up to the end of the sixties and perhaps even later the prevailing view held that only one such system was possible. Differences were allowed only for secondary issues, but at present the view is increasingly gaining the upper hand that various systems of functioning can exist and do exist in the socialist economy. It is true that they are based on the common platform of socialized ownership of production resources and on some other common features, but they do differ in many respects, and this is true in the case of organizational-institutional solutions, allocation mechanisms [mechanizmy alokacyjne], the role of profit, the independence and self-management of enterprises, and so on.

A homogeneous system of running the socialist economy no longer exists, and this is comparing Romania and Hungary, Yugoslavia and the CSSR, the GDR and the USSR or Poland, let alone China.

Of course, it is true that it is impossible to switch the economy to a new track overnight. Various undertakings completed in various stages are needed to do this. However, if in its initial stages the reform does not go for certain intensive changes and fails to acquire the necessary momentum, a return to the old system of economic management is likely. We have plenty of experience in this regard, beginning with Bulgaria, the USSR, the CSSR, Poland, the GDR, and even Hungary in the mid-seventies. [passage omitted]

Since many socialist countries have tried to reform the economy and the desired results have failed to materialize, we are entitled to ask why. Our experience to date enables us to fully identify the barriers to economic reforms. In most cases these reforms have not been able to materialize, mainly because of the ever dominant fear that reforms may violate certain principles regarded as unshakable features of the essence of socialism.

At various stages of the socialist economy's development in each country this fear was prompted by the goods-cash relationship, the independence of enterprises, the rejection of egalitarianism, violations of the branch setup, and so on. Economic reformers would be accused -- directly or indirectly -- of political revisionism. As long as the position is held that there is only one system of economic planning and management, about which nothing can be done except to improve it, such an approach had its justification but as soon as the position is rejected the charges of revisionism cease to be valid. [passage omitted] I would also like to mention one more obstacle to the realization of economic reforms: the political leadership's vision of long-term economic reform results. We now know that no economic reform has a chance of being realized without the political leadership's determined support. The fate of the Polish reforms after 1956 clearly proves this. [passage omitted]

The present economic and social reform in some socialist countries (especially in the USSR, the PRC, Hungary -- which has 20 years of reforming experience -- and even in Poland, despite various modifications and delays) represent a new quality. This is not just because of the need for reforms as indicated at the beginning of this article, but also -- it seems -- because of a certain characteristic sequence of changes. Thus it is interesting to examine China and the USSR, where, despite many differences of economic and social structures and in economic standards, it is possible to note certain identical solutions. Two important features can be seen in this relationship. First, the reforms launched enough changes to immediately create potential conditions for success. The Chinese reformed their agriculture and the USSR launched an experiment that was quickly extended to the entire economy. The second feature is perhaps even more important because new cadres have been brought into the decisonmaking centers. The process is being accompanied by a profound, albeit gradual, reevaluation of various concepts, assertions, and theories that have been regarded as unshakable canons of the socialist economy for many years. This revaluation concerns inter alia the issue of ownership (the equality of cooperative and state ownership and the admission of individual ownership as the basis of economic management in certain areas), a new approach to sharing (the departure from primitive egalitarianism), the role of enterprises, and the mutual relation between macroeffectiveness and microeffectiveness. The understanding is also gaining currency that it is necessary to radically change the cooperation mechanisms in CEMA.

It goes without saying that the processes of institutional transformations in individual countries differ from one another. There are countries that have gone very far in their initial changes and there are some where little is being done. This depends on the specific conditions of individual countries and the views of what changes are necessary and how far the changes should go to give the economy new momentum. However, one thing is certain: The epoch of economic and social changes in socialist countries has only just been launched.

HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY COUNCIL PLENUM REPORT

AU050600 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 27 Feb 87 p 2

["Abridged text" of "Report on the Participation by the Working People of Hungarian Nationality in the Work of the Homeland's Many-Sided Development and Prosperity" presented by Kihai Gere, chairman of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality, at the council's plenary session in Bucharest 26 February]

[Text] The plenary session of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality of the Socialist Republic of Romania is taking place in an atmosphere of great creative fervor, revolutionary enthusiasm, and great patriotic commitment. The working people, irrespective of nationality, and the whole people are firmly, devotedly, and enthusiastically acting in complete unity of will and action and under the wise leadership of the party and secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to implement the program for the country's socioeconomic development in the second year of the current 5-year plan, in the spirit of the historic decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress.

Our plenary session is called upon to responsibly and thoroughly examine, with the great civic and patriotic commitment implied by our workers revolutionary democracy, the participation -- in an indestructible unity with all Romanian people -- by the working people of Hungarian nationality in the efforts aimed at the many-sided development and prosperity of our joint homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania. Today's meeting is a happy occasion to examine, once again, our profound and unshakable conviction that only by commendably fulfilling the great and daring programs put forward by the RCP to ensure the sustained progress of our country, and only through the determined work by all sons of our homeland, irrespective of nationality, to ensure an increase in material and cultural assets will a lasting basis be secured for true equality of rights, for improving our well-being, and for guaranteeing our people's freedom and dignity.

Proceeding from this profound reality and assessing the great responsibilities resting on us in the light of the tasks and guidelines included in the recent speeches by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we are called upon to act with all our skill and creative capability to ensure the participation by all working people of Hungarian nationality, together with the whole people, in optimally fulfilling the plan for the current year and the overall 5-year plan.

The report then continues:

As undeniable facts in cities and villages and throughout the country prove, under the years of socialism Romania has passed through several development stages, from a society with a poorly developed industry, backward agriculture and serious social inequalities to a socialist society in which our people are free, masters of their destiny, and firmly engaged in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

It is a reason of great patriotic pride for us that the working people of Hungarian nationality in Romania -- through their work and devotion, their initiatives, self-denial, and spirit of civic responsibility -- are at the side of our other citizens in each great achievement which the heroic Romanian people, closely united with the party, and its secretary general, have accomplished throughout the years since the Ninth RPC Congress, years of glorious achievements that mark the golden era in the existence of our homeland, the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

For the excellent working and living conditions created during the years of socialism and especially in the wake of the Ninth RCP Congress, for the unprecedented prosperity of all the areas in our country where the fraternal Romanians, Hungarians, and other nationalities are living together, and for the broad democratic opportunities we have that fully contribute to the construction of socialism and communism, on behalf of all working people of Hungarian nationality we want to express most sincere thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to pay fervent homage to the great patriot and revolutionary, the untiring fighter for achieving our aspirations for progress, and the founder of modern Socialist Romania. Through his excellent activity as head of the party for 22 years, he has won great prestige and unprecedented dignity for our common homeland and greatness and glory for our party. We owe Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved and most respected son of our whole people, the powerful response in our hearts and conscience. He ensured the implementation of one of the greatest and most lasting foundations of socialism -- the principled, just, and Marxist-Leninist settlement of the nationality problem by consistently ensuring full equality of rights and duties for all the sons of the country, irrespective of nationality, by achieving and constantly strengthening the unity and fraternity between the Romanian, Hungarian, German, and other working people. The new image of the homeland, including the counties inhabited by the population of Hungarian nationality, the work and life of the residents in all cities and localities factually demonstrates the excellent way in which our party has resolved the nationality problem, firmly acting to create the necessary political, economic, and sociocultural conditions to ensure full equality of rights for all the sons of our homeland.

With deep respect and from the bottom of our hearts we also express feelings of esteem, admiration, and great appreciation for Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, eminent politician and scientist of broad world reputation, for he exemplary revolutionary devotion within the party and government leadership, for her prestigious political and scientific activity, and for her exceptional contribution to the development of science, education, and culture in our homeland.

In the complex historic process of solving the nationality problem in Romania, the country's general development has made it possible to implement man's supreme right to work and to equal remuneration for equal work in conformity with the basic principles of socialism and of communist ethics and equity. This constitutes, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, the greatest achievement of our socialist society by asserting full equality of rights for all sons of our homeland -- Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, and other nationalities.

The achievement of a uniform, smooth, modern, and greatly efficient economic complex, and the judicious distribution of the forces of production throughout the country have permitted the socioeconomic development of all areas and counties, including the area where the working people of the coinhabiting nationalities are living, some of which were left behind in the past. While the nationwide average growth rate of industrial production was 9.5 percent in the 1966-86 period, this growth rate was higher -- namely, 11-14.5 percent in such counties as Covasna, Harghita, Salaj, Mures, and Satu Mare.

A basic aspect of our party's policy devoted to solving the nationality problem and achieving full equality of rights at a higher qualitative level, is the broad democracy of our system ensuring the unlimited participation of all citizens, irrespective of nationality, in the political activity and in the organization and leadership of society.

The presence of the working people from among the ranks of the coinhabiting nationalities in the economic democracy bodies, workers self-management, in the collective leadership bodies of units and socialist and cultural institutions, in local and central party and state bodies, in the Grand National Assembly and the higher party leadership bodies, and the role played by the councils of working people of Hungarian, German, and other nationalities tellingly demonstrates that in present-day Romania all people are participating in the society's leadership activity and in the free and conscious forging of their own destiny.

An important contribution to mobilizing the political and social initiative of the working people has been made by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front as an expression of the unity of the whole people. Their contribution incorporates under the party leadership all political, mass, and civic organizations, including the councils of working people of coinhabiting nationalities.

A humane, cultural, and fundamental aspect in resolving the nationality problem in our homeland is the incontestable guarantee by the state of the right for all coinhabiting nationalities to make complete and free use of their mother tongue to ensure the cultivation of the language, culture, traditions, and customs of Hungarian, German, and other nationalities.

Obvious examples in the cultural area are the theaters operating in the languages of coinhabiting nationalities; publications are printed, and a great number of books are brought out each year in those languages. Under the aegis of the "Song to Romania" national festival there are numerous amateur artistic troupes in which a great number of working people belonging to coinhabiting nationalities are participating. The education of citizens of all nationalities in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect, of dignity, fraternity, and unity, proves the greatly humane aspect of the nationality policy promoted by the RCP.

We treasure as the apple of our eye everything we have built through fraternal work and our unshakable unity, an we are determined to protect and develop all this. We view this as one of the most precious achievements of a longstanding coexistence in our century-old common struggle and work; we view this as the driving force for our many-sided development, a guarantee for our constant progress on the road to socialism and communism.

After presenting the successes achieved in last year's plan fulfillment, the report stressed:

Now that we have proceeded with all our energy to optimally fulfilling the 1987 plan, we, the members of the council and all working people of Hungarian nationality also have the patriotic duty to act with all our energy and determination, together with the whole people -- fraternized in our work and ideals, united around the RCP, and unflinchingly following its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- to commendably implement the provisions of this year's plan and those of the overall 5-year plan.

The report then stressed:

We look trustingly to our homeland's bright future outlined by the plans and programs formulated to raise Romania to new heights of progress and civilization. We are fully aware that in order to implement those plans and programs, apart from the efforts we shall have to make inspired by deep feelings of adherence and love for our common homeland, we, as in fact all peoples, need peace, calm, and an international political atmosphere of understanding and cooperation among the states in the world.

It is known that of late there have been intensified attempts by the imperialist, reactionary, and anticommunist circles to systematically denigrate and slander the socialist countries, the advanced, revolutionary, and progressive forces, and the peoples' struggle for national and social freedom, and peace. In an attempt to discredit socialism, reactionary politicians and mass media in the West pose as defenders of human rights and democratic liberties. Under the pretext of supporting the rights of national minorities, reactionary circles foment nationalist, chauvinist, irredentist, and revanchist signs in order to deal a blow to the cooperation and unity among the socialist countries and to justify the attempts by some states and certain imperialist circles at interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries. Under the pressure of reactionary forces, Western official circles use the rostrum of certain international meetings for propagandist attacks and attempts at interference in the affairs of other countries. Thus, there have been attempts at the all-European meeting in Vienna to turn off the attention from real problems which are the subject of discussions by raising imaginary, collateral problems, including the so-called human rights problem and the false problem of nationalities.

We reject and indignantly condemn reactionary and red-herring attempts to poison international relations and to divert attention from the serious problems that are still not solved in their own countries regarding ensuring equal rights for all working people, their rights to work, to education, to a free and dignified existence, and to peace. In our view, we must sharply rebuff these diversionist attacks by the reactionary, imperialist forces and we must act from an offensive position to stress the superiority of the socialist system in solving fundamental problems of socioeconomic progress and in settling the nationality problem. We must also firmly expose the slandering affirmations of the propaganda practices by reactionary circles.

Therefore, it is all the more incomprehensible and condemnable that of late in our neighboring socialist country, the Hungarian People's Republic, political and cultural figures and various press organs make tendentious and denigrating references and assessments in connection with the situation in Romania, with its domestic and foreign policy by deliberately ignoring the great achievements of the Romanian people in developing the economy and culture and in improving the standard of living of the masses.

By spreading the thesis, which states that the East European socialist states have not appropriately solved the nationality problem which, allegedly, remains an "open problem," the purpose is to actually slander the policy promoted by our party -- and in fact that promoted by other socialist countries -- in connection with the nationality problem. An attempt is being made to justify claims for interference in the domestic affairs of our country, and to attach the unity and fraternity of the working people, irrespective of nationality.

A number of historical works, which are produced by the publishing houses in Republic, contain flagrant misrepresentations of historic truth, thus republishing the most reactionary theses of Horthy's fascist regime. In fact, they incite the questioning of the peace treaties after World War I and II, and of existing borders between European countries.

Such blameworthy deeds and manifestations, which are flagrantly at variance with the truth, with the principles and norms of international relations, and with the interests of Romanian-Hungarian friendly cooperation, cause indignation in the working people of Hungarian nationality in Romania, who express their bitterness and firmly condemn such deeds. Such theses are extremely dangerous and harmful; they encourage nationalism, chauvinism, and anticommunism; they enhance revanchist feelings, and create illusions and false problems, which produce and fan misunderstandings among peoples, among nations, and between various ethnic communities.

In light of the facts and truths we all know and with the conscience of great patriotic and revolutionary responsibility, on behalf of our council and of all working people of Hungarian nationality, from the rostrum of this plenary session once again we declare that in the Socialist Republic of Romania the nationality problem was fully solved in a revolutionary way in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism and by taking into consideration the peculiarities and concrete historic facts of our homeland. No attacks, denigrations, or disinformation can overshadow the facts of our new life, of Socialist Romania, and the great revolutionary achievements by the party and people, which ensure first and foremost complete equality of rights for all our homeland's citizens, irrespective of nationality; placing fraternity and friendship on lasting bases; and securing moral-political unity of all people.

For us who are well acquainted with these facts, it is clear that questioning insistently, slandering, and denigrating the way in which the nationality problem was solved in Romania are means used by the reactionary, imperialist, and anticommunist circles to cause diversion, to disturb our peaceful work and life, and to undermine the unity and fraternity among our working people, and, in the last analysis, Romania's independence and sovereignty, and its territorial integrity. We know very well and will never forget that fanning the nationality problem has been more than once used by the reactionary, imperialist forces as a means of instigation, of stirring ill-blood, and causing discord among peoples and the working people of various nationality, methods which were repudiated and proved harmful by history. Therefore, we continue to reject attacks on our vital interests, on our present and future, on the unity and fraternity of the working people, and on the prestige and dignity of Socialist Romania. The Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality has acted and will continue to act unswervingly to constantly strengthen the unity, friendship, and fraternity among all the sons of our homeland and to ensure the firm progress on the road of building socialism and communism on Romanian soil.

The Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality in Romania, expressing the will of all Romanian citizens of Hungarian nationality, most categorically rejects the erroneous and dangerous theses and theories circulated in the Hungarian People's Republic according to which the settlement of the nationality problem would fall within the competence of other states and not the competence of the party and state on whose territory coinhabiting nationalities are living. On this basis, the advocates of these concepts are launching and spreading the idea of "the right of interference" in the domestic affairs of other states and of the "right to contribute" to the settlement of the nationality problem in other countries and to be the mentor of the cultural-spiritual activity of the respective nationalities. All those who are spreading such concepts and urge such practices turn -- voluntarily or not -- into instruments of reactionary, imperialist propaganda. The Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality believes that the settlement of the nationality problem is the sovereign and exclusive prerogative of each state, that it can be solved thoroughly and lastingly by those who are forging their life together, by the political and social forces who are entrusted by the people with the task of leading them. Under no pretext does anyone have the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of another country. The interference in the life of a country's citizens and the solutions fabricated at a distance can by no means solve the problems of the respective nationalities; on the contrary, they can harm their interests, cause bad blood, poison relations among people, nations, and countries; and harm understanding, friendship, and peace between states. Up to now, the means and solutions to organize our life, to overcome difficulties, and ensure the well-being and happiness of the working people in Romania were always sought and found by us, the inhabitants of this country -- Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, and other nationalities -- and this is what we shall do in the future. History has proven that the interference by political forces abroad and by other states with different interests from those of the inhabitants of these lands has caused enough harm to the Romanian people and to the working people of Hungarian nationality in Romania. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we do not need or want lessons from anyone. We have a powerful party, the RCP, which has excessively demonstrated its capability to appropriately solve all problems of building the socialist society, including the nationality problem.

Once again we want to express our full adherence to the RCP's principled position, which holds each people's right to freely decide on its path of development according to its desire, and without any outside interference. This must be strictly respected and no one can claim the right to impose one's own way of thinking and one's own policy in any field on other people. With concern we follow the fact that historical works published in the Hungarian People's Republic have resumed spreading revisionist, revanchist, and irredentist concepts trying to reconsider certain irreversible facts sanctioned by history. In our view, the attempts at negating the legitimacy of territorial facts established in the wake of World War I and II and efforts to falsify not only the present, but also past history are very serious matters. It is both normal and necessary for us to expose and express our disagreement with the attempts aimed at rehabilitating the Horthy regime and with the efforts by the authors of books that try to minimize the great responsibility for the crimes committed or try to overlook them. All of us know very well where the propagation of such concepts led in the past, how much harm, suffering, and bitterness they caused to peoples.

It is deeply regrettable that in a neighboring socialist country various publications, books, and treatises consciously falsify the history of other states. Such propaganda is not designated to strengthen friendship between two socialist countries, it is at variance with the atmosphere of cooperation, peace, and goodneighborliness that should prevail between them. In the final analysis, all these things turn into very dangerous means and weapons of anticommunist and antisocialist propaganda, whose aim it is to weaken the unity and friendship among socialist countries, and to sow ill-blood and discord. This is why the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality expresses its indignation about the circulation of these reactionary concepts, which it rejects with great determination They will not earn any response in the conscience of Socialist Romania's citizens and the working people of Hungarian nationality.

Aware of their harmful nature and of the danger they pose for the future development of peoples, for the peace and independence of each nation, we will firmly condemn and expose any theory and any manifestation by reactionary circles everywhere, which try to provoke and preserve states of tension and strain between states and to poison the international political atmosphere.

The Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality fully supports the policy consistently promoted by the RCP, by Socialist Romania to develop friendship and cooperation with all peoples building socialism and with all peoples in the world, in the belief that solidarity, friendship, and goodneighborly relations are an essential factor for building the socialist society, for peace and international understanding. We will act in the spirit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines to cultivate what has been and is common in cooperation among peoples and to forge a new history of cooperation and friendship, of the construction of socialism and communism.

The report stresses in conclusion: We express our firm conviction that the working people of Hungarian nationality will act with great devotion and self-denial, together with their Romanian brothers and with other nationalities, to elevate their common homeland being fully aware that only thus will they serve their real interests, which are an indissoluble part of the interests of the whole people. Under the leadership of the party and its secretary general and the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we will work in complete unity and with all our energy and capability to ensure the happiness of the people and to raise our dear homeland -- Socialist Romania -- to new heights of progress and civilization.

GEN DALJEVIC STATES ARMY'S SUPPORT OF SFRY SYSTEM

LD230838 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 22 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav People's Army is an intgegral element of the political system of socialist self-management, under-secretary in the Yugoslav National Defense Secretariat, Col-Gen. Milan Daljevic has stated in an interview to the Ljubljana daily DELO.

As a people's and revolutionary army, the Yugoslav People's Army cannot and must not be aside of the main social currents, but, at the same time, it has never had nor can it have any ambitions to impose itself on society and act as its arbiter, Gen. Milan Daljevic specified.

He characterized as absolutely unacceptable and, to say the least, ill-intentioned both the views and theses according to which the Yugoslav Armed Forces should not take an active part in the country's political life and those according to which the Yugoslav People's Army should with a firm hand introduce order in the country.

Gen. Daljevic qualified as unacceptable the initiative for civilian alternatives to military service raised by a part of the young [youth] of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia last summer. He recalled the initiative has been termed unacceptable not only by the Yugoslav People's Army but also the highest Yugoslav political institutions, including the Socialist Alliance, the largest socio-political organization in the country.

On the writing of the Slovenian periodical NOVA REVIJA, which recently assailed the Yugoslav People's Army, denying its all-Yugoslav character and calling for the establishment of nationally homogheneous armies in the republics and provinces, Daljevic said it represents a rounded off concept of a counter-revolutionary action aimed at breaking up Yugoslavia, "about which no one in the country can and may keep silent."

The proponents of such theses must be openly told that democracy in Yugoslavia may not be abused and that Yugoslavia, in common with all other countries, is not going to finance those bent on bringing down its system.

Daljevic saw these attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army, a major guarantee of internal stability and homogeneity, as seeking to weaken and compromise the Army and separate it from the people.

He made clear that these attempts are doomed to failure because the Yugoslav Army is and remains united, consistent with the party course, the self-management system and the country's nonaligned foreign policy and is inseparable from all Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS POSSIBILITY OF RESIGNING

AU221901 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 22 Mar 87

[From the "Sunday at 10" Program]

[Excerpts] Last week the public's attention was drawn to the new method of calculating personal incomes. Since not everything is clear on this subject, particularly whether the new law freezes incomes or whether it is a matter of something else, the FEC representatives discussed it at a news conference held for domestic and foreign reporters. Marijanela Raznjatovic reports:

Viewing things logically, the aim of the law on personal incomes is essentially very good. Nobody can distribute unearned revenue, or to put it differently, if one operates successfully, if productivity is increased, the monthly pay envelopes can be thicker. But when a law is introduced swiftly and is described as an intervention law, it is not welcomed by the public. In addition, if some of the law's provisions are analyzed in more detail, they become difficult to understand while some even contradict well-known economic principles. Here is an example.

If a work organization partly increases its revenue by raising its prices, that is [word indistinct] according to its needs, it has the right to increase personal incomes. There is no logic in this instance and the law's aim is weakened. The FEC representatives could not explain this contradiction at their news conference either.

The law on personal incomes has other shortcomings. It is not selective enough, meaning that it affects both efficient and inefficient organizations and will probably produce partial results. After all, 1 July is not far away and the law's practical application will soon show all its shortcomings. But one thing is already clear: The law on personal incomes has disturbed everyone. It is unprecedented that in just 15 days, between 1 and 16 March, a law has become a direct cause for work stoppages in 70 organizations all over the country and which employ more than 20,000 people. The FEC representatives have their explanation: The leading cadre in work collectives, which are the basic party organizations, did not fully prepare workers for the new law on personal incomes before its introduction. [passage omitted]

The news conference also drew on a somewhat broader theme -- that is, the total economic situation of our country. There were many questions, ranging from serious to sensational. For example: Is the FEC less categorical about implementing the intervention law today than when the law was passed; how will the present unfavorable economic situation affect future negotiations with the IMF; is self-management in a crisis, and so forth. To illustrate, we selected answers to questions asking whether the government will resign and whether the intervention law will be applied throughout the country in a unified manner. FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic answered:

[Begin Milosavljevic recording] I can say that at present I do not see the reason for the FEC to consider resigning if there is full political accord among all the country's political and government bodies for implementing the policy established in this country's basic documents and documents of the 13th LCY Congress. We believe that this is the time for all those who are not implementing the agreed-upon policy to resign.

As far as the question regarding the federal government's belief that it can ensure application of the adopted measures and federal laws throughout the country is concerned, if I understand it properly, I would like to draw your attention to the following:

In the SFRY Presidency's initiative for constitutional changes there is a section referring to more efficient implementation of federal laws and to the powers of federation organs. The portion of the proposal for constitutional changes referring to the powers of federal organs in fact resulted from the assessment that there are some difficulties in implementing federal laws. I think that, without having to wait for the constitutional changes to take place, we must ensure a much more efficient implementation of laws, laws which regulate our bases or this country's economic system, which is important for the functioning of associated labor organizations, for their equal standing throughout the country.

As far as an answer to this question is concerned, I would like to conclude by saying that we are fully aware that certain problems in implementing federal laws exist. We have spoken about this fact publicly and in that sense we have launched the initiative for constitutional amendments. [end recording]

Due to this meeting between FEC representatives and foreign and domestic correspondents, many economic questions were explained.

FEC IMPOSES PARTIAL 90-DAY PRICE ROLLBACK

LD201940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its 19 March session, (presided over by Branko Mikulic), the FEC examined the realization of tasks from the resolution on this year's socioeconomic development concerning the market and prices at the beginning of 1987. As reported, the council concluded that large price increases in January and February increased unfavorable economic trends, particularly in the area of production and exports, accelerated the inflationary spiral, worsened conditions for implementing anti-inflationary policies, and resulted in many disturbances in the market's functioning and general trends in social reproduction.

The FEC also concluded that many manufacturers who have been freely assigning prices to their products according to market conditions and using their monopolistic position and conditions of market imbalances have enormously and unjustifiably increased prices considerably beyond the established price policy. In January and February, about 1,000 producers increased prices on about 19,000 products by from 100 to 800 percent.

It was decided that disturbances in the price trends have reached such proportions that they directly threaten realization of established economic and development policies with serious socioeconomic and political consequences and are increasingly worsening the living standard and social position of a section of the population.

Considering these trends' character and intensity, the slowness and inefficiency in overcoming inflationary ways of doing business, in adjusting to changes on the world market, in realizing necessary structural turnabouts, in overcoming disruptions in the unified Yugoslav market and in economic currents, the FEC will continue to propose and institute further economic policy measures ensuring realization of anti-inflationary aims set out in the resolution and in the stimulatory and intervention measures adopted at the end of February. The council will resolutely persist in implementing its anti-inflationary policy on the basis of further affirming market criteria in economic activity and more realistic evaluation of production factors.

Proposals will be drawn up as soon as possible for more efficient activity and greater activation of mechanisms of economic coercion to increase production and exports, improve the supply of goods, stabilize the market, and slow the rise in prices. Measures will be proposed for a more effective monetary and credit policy. Numerous harmful influences of unregulated money and credit circulation on the growth of demand and inflation will be removed, and there will also be proposals for the instruments of fiscal policy's greater effectiveness. [paragraph continues]

Measures will be taken for organized and effective intervention imports [interbentni uvoz], the further consolidation of market functions of commodity reserves, and the consistent elimination of monopolistic behavior. Due to the inflationary effect of extremely pronounced disparities in prices, persistent efforts will be made to eliminate them in keeping with the established policies. On this basis the Postal and Telecommunication Services and the Yugoslav Railways organizations adopted a decision on partially increasing prices of their services and a decision on prices of certain energy products was adopted.

In order to create necessary conditions for the positive effects of these economic, systemic and intervention measures, avoid further disturbances, and eradicate negative tendencies of economically unjustifiable price increases, the FEC has been obliged, at the same time, to reinforce and strengthen effective social and direct control of prices. In cooperation with the responsible republic and provincial organs, it has adopted as an intervention measure a decision on returning prices of certain products important to the whole country. The prices of products formerly subject to free formation, and which were increased in the first 2 months of 1987 by over 20.3 percent, are being returned to the level of 31 December 1986 increased by the same percentage. [sentence as received] At the same time, the prices of these products may not be altered in the coming 90 days.

With this decision's application, prices will be lowered on certain tools, metal products for general consumption, certain agricultural machines, certain kinds of furnishings, textiles, china, porcelain and glass for domestic use, cosmetics and some food products, and other products important for consumer use and the population's standard of living. According to this decision, manufacturers must return prices within a deadline of 5 days and shops within 8 days from the date of this decision's publication.

This decision does not apply to prices of products that were set this year in keeping with regulations on the direct control of prices, nor to the price of tobacco. Organizations of associated labor that did not increase prices last year above the level of price increases for industrial products in 1986 may request exemption from the Federal Institute for Prices from the obligation to lower prices under this decision.

SKOPJE COMMUNAL WORKERS RECEIVE PAY RAISE

LD221612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Summary] Skopje, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Skopje Executive Council has held an emergency session in connection with the recent 5-day strike of Skopje communal services workers. It decided to increase these workers' personal incomes by 30 percent, to be followed by another 30 percent increase on 1 April. This would bring the incomes to the level of average earnings in the Skopje economy.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION COSTS TO INCREASE 26 MAR

LD211420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Summary] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Beginning 26 March, the cost of railroad transportation will increase on average by 14.5 per cent -- passenger transport by 20 percent and freight by 13 percent, according to a decision of the Assembly of the Community of Yugoslav Railroads. The latest increase is due to an exceptionally difficult financial position.

FEC OUTLINES PRICE INCREASES FOR OIL, NATURAL GAS

LD202326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2218 GMT 20 Mar 87

["Press Communique from FEC Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- The FEC, in cooperation with competent republican and provincial organs, has adopted a decision establishing the upper limit for natural gas prices. This decision increases the price of domestic natural gas by 25.6 percent effective 21 March. The price of this product has not changed since June last year. In the meantime, however, there has been a significant increase in the price of imported natural gas. This increase brings the price of domestic natural gas into parity with the average price of imported natural gas.

The FEC also adopted a decision establishing the upper limit for the price of oil and oil derivatives. The decision also entails average increases, also effective 21 March, in the retail prices for oil derivatives of about 15 percent and of refinery prices by about 33.5 percent. The prices of oil derivatives have been increased because their average import price has risen by 44.3 percent since the last price increase and because prices of crude oil on the world market have increased while the dollar exchange rate has increased against the dinar. Gasoline prices have been increased by about 16 percent and diesel prices by about 14 percent. This prices of some derivatives have been increased by smaller percentages in order to mitigate the economic burden on users of such derivatives in industry and among the population. The price of kerosene for the home has been increased by 1 dinar per liter.

AFP REPORTS ON STRIKES, BREAD PRICE INCREASE

AU201128 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, March 20 (AFP) -- Yugoslavia's official trade unions are under increasing pressure to contest a wage-cutting law that has sparked off an unprecedented wave of strikes across the country, observers here said Friday [20 March]. [passage omitted]

Two hospitals in Belgrade were reported to be on strike Friday, and a number of other strikes were reported in Serbia.

In Sabac, west of Belgrade, workers at a chemical plant have been on strike for a week, calling for the dismissal of the plant's director and refusing any cuts that would bring their wages beneath the legal minimum wage of 43,600 dinars (about 80 dollars) a month.

Construction workers were reported to be on strike in Rijeka, Croatia. Some 40 operations in Croatia were forced to close their doors when the strikes began a few days ago.

Skopje, the capital of Macedonia, was still suffering Friday from a strike by garbage collectors, who are demanding a 100 per cent wage hike.

The Yugoslav press warned Friday that the unrest would result, one way or the other, in a loss of worker productivity, which is already low due to "lack of motivation and disinterest."

In the midst of the labour tension, the price of bread was increased in Belgrade by 10 to 25 per cent Friday.

MILOSAVLJEVIC DEFENDS NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

LD202253 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Milos Milosavljevic stated here this evening that work stoppages in the country have risen somewhat due to the implementation of the interventionist law on incomes.

At a press conference for Yugoslav and foreign correspondents, Milosavljevic said that the management and trade unions in some enterprises are criticizing the measures of the federal government, and noted that they did this in order to conceal their own weaknesses in operation.

Dissatisfied with the limits on incomes ranging from 20 to 60 percent imposed early this month, the workers from 60 Yugoslav enterprises resorted to work stoppages.

On February 27, delegates of the Federal Assembly gave their agreement for Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic to implement the interventionist laws, because real incomes rose 10.1 percent, while productivity rose only 0.9 percent. This seriously jeopardized the economy's accumulaton, and calls for the enterprises to coordinate their regulations with the social agreements on salaries over the next few months.

Milosavljevic warned this evening that spending must be adjusted to realistic possibilities. Even the market economy countries occasionally peg spending to real incomes by administrative measures. When strikes by miners, railworkers and other workers in industrialized countries break out as a result, they are not called "social explosions" as some foreign newspapers exaggeratedly described the work stoppages in Yugoslavia, he noted.

The Yugoslav Government is ready to consider all proposals on eliminating any shortcomings in the interventionist law, but personal incomes must be consistently and uniformly linked with productivity in the whole country, Milosavljevic stressed.

He added that an agreement to this effect was reached at a meeting with representatives of republican and provincial governments in Belgrade yesterday.

Milosavljevic said that although there are difficulties in the implementation of economic policy, the positive results should not be overlooked. Among them, he noted the growth of industrial production, positive results in the agriculture, higher employment and last year's 1.1-billion-dollar balance of payment surplus. The external debt was regularly serviced, and this trend continued in the first two months of this year when 640 million dollars on the principal and 325 million dollars on interest were repaid.

According to information by the Federal Government, the work stoppages as a rule occurred in loss-making enterprises and among workers whose incomes are below average.

Milosavljevic stressed that he saw no reason why the Federal Government should resign, since full agreement exists on the implementation of the determined economic policy. The situation cannot be described as critical, though it is true that during changes in society forces appear with which a political debate must be held, he noted.

Our objective is the further strengthening of self-management, which will be ensured by amendments to the constitution, changes in the economic system and the strengthening of the integral Yugoslav market.

MILENKO BOJANIC DIES IN BELGRADE 22 MAR

LD221905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Milenko Bojanic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces, died at 1700 at the Military Academy of Medicine in Belgrade at age 63. The funeral committee will be announcing the time of the commemoration and burial later.

RENOVICA ADDRESSES SARAJEVO LC COMMITTEE

LD202104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- The essence of the struggle which the LC started regarding the distribution of income and funds for personal incomes lies in the fact that workers-producers, and therefore all others in society, should be motivated to achieve the best possible results. At the same time, their main interests must lie in protecting, maintaining, and renewing these funds.

This was pointed out by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who took part in today's session of the Sarajevo LC City Committee. The discussion was devoted to a number of topical ideopolitical questions regarding the implementation of development and economic policies in this city. The introductory report was submitted by Ibrahim Muratovic, secretary of the Sarajevo LC City Committee. He said that the economic situation in the city requires the mobilization of all of the 100,000 LC members in order to create a political atmosphere which will increase economic activity.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium warned that too much time is being wasted on abstract explanations and decision-making, and said that because of this, we have become trapped into certain restrictions, as personal incomes are moving in contravention to specific criteria. We must adopt a system of distribution of personal incomes according to the results of one's labor. We must lift all other interventions, introduce specific social laws according to objective criteria, and a codex of behavior to create conditions for people to conduct business and distribute income. But what happened? In such a situation, when production dropped at the beginning of the year, exports dropped as well, and overall consumption went up by 110 percent. This was followed by a frantic distribution of personal incomes, most likely, because of a fall in the standard of living, which was due to continuing inflation.

Milanko Renovica went on to say that prices increased as well, illustrating this by the fact that in January and February prices went up by 7.2 and 7.3 percent respectively. If this continues, inflation will cause the results of the economic activity to be questioned.

When we decided that personal incomes cannot rise above production and productivity, strong resistance followed. Instead of making an effort to clarify things in a politically reasonable way and restore the temporary distribution of the fourth quarter, plus increase the productivity and income until necessary documents are passed, we have turned to the intervention law, as if someone has deprived the workers of their income. [paragraph continues]

A series of strikes followed, often encouraged by some management, and even political structures. No one wants to reply to the question of whether we can spend more than the newly created value. If only someone were to come up with a prescription for how to spend more. It is not the personal income of a worker that we are concerned about, but the personal incomes in the entire superstructure. It is a question of the entire process, and if this is breached, then we have wasted a great deal of time in implementing the policy of economic stabilization.

We as politicians require that our managing structures and experts produce monthly accounts and pay out personal incomes according to these monthly accounts. No one should wait 3 or 6 months, or even a year for the final account. By now we should have streamlined out bulky, inefficient and inert administration in order to carry out successful work on these questions.

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, warned that we are spending a great deal of time discussing distribution, and not enough time on the acquisition of income, investments and the exploitation of capacities. We are discussing new requests for institutions, and not how to use existing ones. We think that everything is over after the completion, launching and cutting of the ribbon, and it seems as if responsibility ceases regarding how these social resources are used and operated. In reality, this is when real work and real responsibility begin.

Part of our cadres have become specialized in giving ideas, selling world experiences, dealing with novelties, and so forth, but not in putting things into practice. They keep moving from one building to another, from one project to another, from one institution to another, not checking in practice what they have already proposed, established, or invested. They use old technologies and equipment, and then accuse part of the working people and the working class of being undisciplined and incapable. There are no appropriate preparations for establishing such production.

We must give up such practices. This is a social, ideological and political struggle which must be waged by the LC and involve everyone. A workers council or a management board cannot shift responsibility to the bank because it did not postpone the annuity and is using 40 percent of capacities, nor look for new investments while blaming a third party. [as received] These times are over. We have to carry out extensive analysis of all the production factors and instruments of labor, raw materials, energy and working hours in order to increase overall social efficiency. Better results should be achieved with as little work or material as possible.

In Milanko Renovica' opinion, this atmosphere should be created through action and activity of the LC -- not through workers' groups and permanent instructions from city and municipal committees, but through workers' councils and managerial organs -- in which they are responsible for the organization of the working and technological processes. The LC must create an atmosphere in which everyone carries out his own tasks, not expecting some sort of external factor -- a bank, state or republic -- to do this for him. In our method of work we must train people to implement without question as soon as possible, the economic stabilization measures established by the long-term program, said Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SLOVENE TRADE UNIONS DENOUNCE FEC MEASURES

AU221619 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 87 p 5

[D. Pjevic report: "Using Demagoguery Against the Problem"]

[Excerpts] Public information media last Friday [13 Mar] up to the last evening newscasts informed the public about a gathering of about 600 workers in front of the Celje communal assembly building, protesting the decision to liquidate their uneconomical factory, Lik Savinja; they gave information about protest work stoppages and "forced meetings" in some other associated labor organizations (because of personal incomes); and stated that a wave of such protests is upcoming in the weeks ahead.

There Is No Delusion [subhead]

At a session of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia, held on the same day, trade union officials sharply denounced the FEC administrative measures limiting spending, and resented the fact that these measures were prepared and adopted without prior consultation with the trade unions. They energetically stated that the consequences of these measures must be borne by the FEC and that the trade unions will not assume any responsibility for resolving the problems and conflicts caused in associated labor organizations!?

On the same day, also in Ljubljana, the president and the members of the Republican Executive Council discussed with presidents of communal executive councils the consequences of the new accounting law and of the intervention law, as well as the measures and actions for resolving the difficulties that arise. In contrast to trade union officials -- who stressed that the reduction of the "low personal incomes, because of the law limits, will cause protest work stoppages in some collectives' -- Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Executive Council of Slovenia noted that the law on gross income and revenue and the four intervention laws mean that the rapid increase in inflation at the beginning of this year is being tackled. He also said that nobody must delude himself into thinking that those who paid out higher personal incomes than were earned will not have to repay the "excesses."

It is justified criticism by trade union officials that blanket administrative measures hurt successful associated labor organizations and their workers the most, and that administrative interventions cannot check inflation. [passage omitted]

Trade union officials are also right when they insist that the FEC and the state administration in general are responsible for the consequences and effects of the intervention and other new laws. However, one cannot accept the fact that they run away from their own responsibility, and that they maintain the view that "the federal administration alone should solve the difficulties in associated labor organizations arising from its administrative measures." [passage omitted]

"Arguments" and demands for various exemptions consider only one's own position and calculations. It is asserted that workers in the unprofitable plants which lack prospects "are not guilty," but that guilt attaches itself to the managing structures and administrative measures of organs of sociopolitical communities. The chief culprits must be identified and held responsible. However, this does not give anyone the right to treat workers as immature figures who are not responsible for anything and have no chance to oppose, through their workers councils and delegates, the anti-self-managing and uneconomical moves and decisions of certain structures. This cannot serve as an excuse for failing to liquidate unprofitable plants lacking prospects. [passage omitted]